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In Hungary, The Socialists Return, but Which Ones?

By David B. Ottaway

BUDAPEST — The three slightly sheepish Socialist Party officials sat at a table in the local office here sipping coffee and discussing with a reporter the strange turn of events in their land — the return of socialists to power in the midst of a national drive to create a free-enterprise economy.

"It's a great problem," said Gyula Horvath, a self-employed handyman. "Workers are not members of the party any longer. It seems it is the task of the Socialist Party that we have to create capitalists now."

A colleague, Josef Kalapacs, the party's local campaign chief, is one prime example. A former highly skilled worker in the now defunct Csepel steel and iron works complex here, Mr. Kalapacs is now a shareholder in a struggling pipe-making enterprise spun off from the old parent state company.

"We have reached the stage where people are forced to become entrepreneurs," he said. "There are now more entrepreneurs employing one or two people in the party than workers."

Since the fall of the old Communist regime in 1990, the sprawling Csepel complex, once Budapest's biggest industrial state enterprise, with 36,000 workers, has been cannibalized by foreign investors and local entrepreneurs who have created 97 small enterprises providing jobs to only 6,000 people.

Tamas Huszar, another former Csepel employee, is another new Hungarian entrepreneur. He has set up his own construction company building school sports halls around Budapest. He has also switched allegiance from the old-style Communist Workers Party to the reformed Socialists.

His greatest hope and expectation of the party is that it will improve the difficult lot of small entrepreneurs by making it easier to obtain bank loans and reducing the 53 percent health insurance tax he must pay for each worker.

"I want a stable economy, more credits for entrepreneurs, lower interest rates on loans, and tax relief," he said, explaining all the financial problems facing his company that employs 15 full-time people.

It is difficult to imagine what Karl Marx, the 19th-century ideological grandmaster of socialism, would say if he were alive today listening to these three "socialists" talking about their complaints and their capitalist aspirations.

All three readily agreed, for example, that the state "should get out of the economy," although they had different views as to just how fast this should happen and what residual role it should play.

Their views reflect one of the many strange paradoxes of modern-day Eastern Europe, namely that an important and growing constituency of the former Communist parties is a budding entrepreneurial class whose interests are far from those of the once beloved proletariat.

The Hungarian Socialist Party, which is about to form Hungary's next government, consists of a veritable hodgepodge of conflicting interest groups. There are unreformed old Communist apparatchiks, labor union leaders, reformed social democrats, struggling small entrepreneurs and the new class of big capitalist "red barons" born of the old party elite.

But leading the flood of roughly 1.5 million new voters for the Socialist Party on Sunday, according to Robert Manchin of the Hungarian Gallup polling company, are Hungarians from See HUNGARY, Page 8



A hungry family of Tutsi refugees waiting for food to be distributed at Kabgayi camp, as thousands of displaced people continued to swarm in the area near the border with Burundi.

How Serbs Have Managed to Beat the Embargo

By Roger Cohen

BELGRADE — With hyperinflation overcome, new boutiques overflowing with Italian shoes and American jeans, food abundant and industry showing a modest recovery, Serbia today suggests that a long trade embargo stimulates ever more sophisticated ruses to circumvent it.

At a time when the United Nations has tightened sanctions on Haiti in an attempt to dislodge its military rulers, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia appears stronger than ever two years after the imposition of draconian trade sanctions.

Mr. Milosevic, who is widely seen as the orchestrator of the militant Serbian nationalism that has unfurled across Bosnia, was never explicitly targeted by the sanctions imposed on May 30, 1992. But U.S. officials have made little secret of the fact that they would not have had his fall.

The embargo has cost the rump Yugoslav state of Serbia and Montenegro tens of billions of dollars. Since it was

imposed, economic output has dropped by half and the suicide rate has increased by 22 percent. Moreover, it induced a monthly inflation rate of over 300 million percent by last December, plunging the nation into economic chaos.

But it now seems more an irritant than a threat. The 74-year-old economist responsible for this shift and the soaring popularity of Mr. Milosevic may be found every evening at 6:15 in the aperitif bar of the central Hotel Moskva. The economist, Dragoslav Avramovic, who worked 24 years at the World Bank in Washington, is now such a hero that the currency he introduced in January is widely known as the Avram.

In fact, the currency is the new dinar and its exchange rate of par with the German mark has held steady since its appearance on Jan. 24, resulting in great affection for it among people whose former salaries of millions, even billions, of old dinars had become virtually worthless.

Since January, inflation has been close to zero. Goods have reappeared in stores. State television now dwells on businesses

rather than war, and the mood, while scarcely euphoric, has inched away from the dazed but defiant despair of December.

"We have turned the corner," Mr. Avramovic, now the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, said with a gleam in his eye. "The currency is steady, we have achieved agricultural independence, and industrial production is up 40 percent since the end of last year. We hope sanctions will be lifted, because all they do is create enemies. But our program is sustainable whatever happens."

That claim appears questionable. With no access to foreign loans or finance, and business in foreign markets confined to illicit if expanding transactions, there may be a limit to how long Mr. Avramovic can prevent the government from paying its bills by printing money and so igniting inflation.

"Hard-currency reserves are not sufficient, production cannot achieve sustained expansion under an embargo, and so the budget deficit must grow by the end of the year, leading to

See BELGRADE, Page 4

Forget the Idea of Women Priests, Pope Tells Catholics

By Alan Cowell

ROME — Pope John Paul II told the world's Roman Catholics on Monday to abandon any thought of the ordination of women as priests, saying that the issue was not open to debate and that his views must be "definitively held by all the church's faithful."

Although the Pope's words fell just short of a formal statement of inflexible doctrine, his particularly severe and authoritative tones in a letter to bishops suggested that he was seeking

to remove the idea of women priests from the Catholic agenda for decades to come.

Coming only three days after the Vatican unveiled the English translation of its new universal catechism with gender-inclusive language excised, moreover, the statement seemed certain to reinforce the impression of a profoundly conservative papacy wary of any feminist intrusion.

"Although the teaching that priestly ordination is to be reserved to men alone has been preserved by the constant and universal tradi-

tion of the church and firmly taught by the magisterium in its more recent documents," the letter said, "at the present time in some places it is nonetheless considered still open to debate, or the church's judgment that women are not to be admitted to ordination is considered to have a merely disciplinary force."

"Wherefore, in order that all doubt may be removed regarding a matter of great importance, a matter which pertains to the church's divine constitution itself," it said, "in virtue of my ministry of confirming the brethren I de-

clare that the church has no authority whatsoever to confer priestly ordination on women and that this judgment is to be definitively held by all the church's faithful."

The apostolic letter was entitled "On Reserving Priestly Ordination to Men Alone."

The Vatican says the priesthood should be reserved for men on the scriptural grounds that Jesus chose only men as his apostles.

"The church has always acknowledged as a perennial norm her Lord's way of acting in

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France Wants Core of Members To Pursue Selected EU Goals

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS — France reopened a debate over the future of the European Union on Monday by calling for a "new founding contract" that would allow a hard core among the 12 member countries to pursue a single currency and common defense and immigration policies without hindrance from skeptical nations like Britain.

The initiative by Alain Lamassoure, France's minister for European affairs, came as French leaders sat down with their German counterparts in Mulhouse, France, to forge a common agenda for the year beginning July 1, when first Bonn and then Paris will hold the rotating presidency.

Mr. Lamassoure's appeal assured that efforts to maintain the Union's cohesiveness as the bloc expands to the north and east will dominate the confederation in the coming year, despite the preference of many states after the

painful ratification of the Maastricht treaty late last year to avoid such divisive issues until an intergovernmental conference in 1996.

French officials fear that the planned entry of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Austria next year will reinforce the efforts of Britain and Denmark to limit the Union to little more than a free-trade area.

Germany has worked closely with France on institutional reform in recent months but has tended to stress matters of operational efficiency, such as voting weights among the 12. Such reforms would enable the Union to continue to act effectively as it takes on new members in Eastern Europe, which is Bonn's fundamental aim.

In contrast, Mr. Lamassoure's proposal, made in an article in *Le Monde* Monday, would make the future membership of Poland, Hungary and other East European countries condi-

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NORMANDY REHEARSAL — U.S. soldiers practicing the flag-folding ceremony in advance of D-Day celebrations. England, meanwhile, is on a nostalgia kick. Page 2.

Return of Nazi Documents to Germany: A Milestone (and Doubts)

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — More than 100 times a minute, 50,000 times a day, a camera shutter clicks in a windowless basement in southwest Berlin, capturing on each frame a fragment of Germany's grim past.

Thirteen camera operators labor throughout the day on what some here say may be the most ambitious microfilming project ever undertaken: the duplication of 75 million pages of Nazi personnel documents stored in a former Gestapo cavedropping post now known as the Berlin Document Center.

The microfilmers work swiftly because on July 1 the U.S. State Department intends to relinquish custody of the original documents to the German government. The duplicates — 8 million feet of film on 38,000 rolls — will be flown to Washington this summer and deposited in the National Archives. The Justice Department keeps the right to unrestricted access to the original files.

The pages passing beneath the camera lens range from the

prosaic to the sinister: Heinrich Himmler's expense accounts; Nazi Party membership card No. 899,895, belonging to Adolf Eichmann; Josef Mengele's dental records and membership sheet in the Nazi Physicians Professional Association; and Hermann Goering's suicide notes, scribbled before he swallowed cyanide in 1946.

Among the old files with contemporary relevance is that of Erich Priebke, a former SS captain now awaiting extradition in Argentina on charges of helping to murder 335 Italians in Rome's Adreatic Caves in 1944.

Returning the original documents to German custody is another milestone in the restoration of German sovereignty after a half-century of Allied occupation. But the proposed transfer has met resistance. Historians, Jewish groups and Nazi hunters have bitterly objected to the State Department's plan. They complain that restrictive German privacy laws will hamper access to the original documents, that the National Archives duplicates will not be available for at least two years and that surrendering the files is morally wrong.

"I'm reminded of the old saying that if it ain't broke, don't fix it," said Alan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, in a phone interview from New York. "The Berlin Document Center ain't broke right now, and I don't know why we're trying to fix it."

Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, who led hearings on the document center last month, has threatened a full debate in Congress "on Germany's Nazi past" unless Bonn and the State Department resolve the controversy.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel recently promised Jewish leaders that rules governing access to the original documents would remain in line with U.S. regulations until the National Archives duplicates are ready for viewing. U.S. Embassy officials in Bonn are trying to hammer out the details.

"This is something that has been negotiated over quite a long period of time and has been reviewed from every angle that I can imagine," said Dan Hamilton, policy adviser to Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. ambassador to Germany.

"When concerns have been raised, they've been reviewed again."

Donald Kobletz, the State Department's lawyer in Berlin in the 1980s and now a private attorney here, said: "Can you tell a sovereign government, one of your closest allies, that 50 years after the war you don't really trust them to keep their own records? After getting microfilm copies, paid for by the German government? I would consider it a gratuitous irritation to our relationship that really isn't warranted."

Many of the files were seized by Allied troops driving across Germany — such as some 10.7 million Nazi Party membership cards impounded by American soldiers at a Bavarian paper mill as the SS prepared to reduce them to pulp. The cards provided useful evidence for prosecutors at the German War Crimes tribunal in Nuremberg.

Since then, the archives have proved invaluable for historians scrutinizing the Third Reich, for German officials sorting out immigration requests and for Nazi-hunters look-

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Kiosk

Israeli Reservist Killed in Clash

JERUSALEM (NYT) — An Israeli Army reservist was killed during a clash with Palestinian gunmen on the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel, but he may have been shot accidentally by another soldier, the army said Monday.

The army also began releasing several hundred Palestinian prisoners as part of the agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank (town of Jericho).

The shooting incident was the latest test of control for the Palestinian police force, which has taken over responsibility for security in much of the Gaza Strip since an Israeli pullback there two weeks ago.

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Ezra Taft Benson Dies

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Ezra Taft Benson, 94, a former U.S. agriculture secretary who became identified with the John Birch Society and other rightist political groups, died Monday. He had also been president of the Mormon Church.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....\$9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
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Cape Verde.....\$1.00 CFA Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000 Reunion.....11.20 FF
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Italy.....2,400 Lire Tunisia.....1,000 Din
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Jordan.....JD. U.A.E.....5.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Invading Haiti Easy, Leaving Tougher, U.S. Aides Say

By Michael R. Gordon
and Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American intelligence officials have concluded that a United States-led invasion to restore the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in Haiti would succeed easily.

But they warn that it would not bring a quick end to the turmoil and violence that have swept the country, and that an international force to maintain order could be needed there for years.

The view, which represents a broad consensus among intelligence agencies and some of Father Aristide's staunchest supporters, comes as the Clinton administration is struggling to develop a plan both to return the deposed president and to create conditions so he can govern peacefully.

While President Bill Clinton is relying on economic sanctions to persuade Haiti's military leaders to leave, he has pointedly refused to rule out military force.

Haiti's minimally equipped 7,500-man armed forces could easily be swept aside. A force of 650 Marines — the kind of force officials said might serve as an invasion vanguard — was sent for training to Guantanamo Bay last week.

Whether Mr. Clinton uses diplomacy or force to return the Haitian president to power, he faces the difficult task of trying to rebuild Haiti's military and political institutions while avoiding an open-ended commitment of troops.

Determined not to repeat the mistakes of Somalia, administration officials say Washington will not launch any military operation in Haiti without a firm plan for disengagement.

So far, the administration's plan for keeping the peace in Haiti after Father Aristide's return is sketchy.

Senior administration officials said Washington saw a need for a peacekeeping force of several thousand to help protect Father Aristide, retain the Haitian mili-

tary and keep order through 1995, the end of Father Aristide's term.

But the United States and its allies have not yet agreed on the exact size and duties of the peacekeeping force, on the extent of the U.S. role or how long the force would need to stay.

Since allies are being told that the peacekeeping force would be sent in after a

No military operation in Haiti without a plan for disengagement, officials say.

diplomatic solution, it is unclear which countries, if any, would be willing to send troops if Father Aristide were returned through military action.

In addition, the United States and its allies are struggling to define some of the

fundamental tasks they would face after Father Aristide's return.

In interviews and speeches in recent weeks, Mr. Clinton and his top aides have described the situation in Haiti as a serious threat to American security, implying that Father Aristide, who was elected in December 1990 with two-thirds of the vote, needed to be restored to power in a matter of months.

Mr. Clinton has cited the threat of a surge in refugees trying to come to the United States, and has said Haiti is a staging area for drug shipments.

Strobe Talbott, the deputy secretary of state, said in an interview: "It is our intention to send a very clear signal to the military and police leadership in Port-au-Prince that this situation is urgent, and at the end of the day, they're going to be gone, and that the end of the day is not that far off." To that end, the administration has pushed for tougher and more rigorous economic sanctions.

William H. Gray 3d, the administration's new special envoy for Haiti, said it

was far too soon to conclude that sanctions would not be effective. The United States is pressing the Dominican Republic to seal its border with Haiti.

"The sanctions are at a level totally different than in the past," Mr. Gray said. "What we're really got to do is restore democracy. Along with that, we have to ensure that the military and police are compatible with democratic values. And we've got to bring economic growth and the prospect of hope. All three have to be done together."

But some analysts contend that the economic sanctions will backfire by raising the general level of misery in Haiti, the poorest country in the hemisphere, unleashing a new flood of refugees and putting pressure on the administration to take military action.

Even some administration officials are skeptical that sanctions will work in the months that Washington seems to have allotted for the military rulers to be removed.

Italian Neofascist Snubbed in Brussels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A Belgian representative complained angrily on Monday about the presence of a member of Italy's National Alliance at a meeting of European Union telecommunications ministers and said he would have no contact with officials from a party with neofascist roots.

The official, Elio di Rupo, Belgium's deputy prime minister and telecommunications minister, said he would avoid all personal, bilateral contact with the Italian deputy prime minister and telecommunications minister, Giuseppe Tatarrella, one of five members of the neofascist-led National Alliance in the new Italian government.

In a statement to other telecommunications ministers at the start of the meeting, Mr. di Rupo said it was the first time in the history of

the union that a government had sent to Brussels a minister with political roots in the Italian fascism of the 1930s and 1940s.

"This reality is too important to be trivialized," said Mr. di Rupo, the son of an Italian immigrant to Belgium.

European Union officials said Mr. Tatarrella responded by reaffirming his party's commitment to liberty, democracy and respect for others without regard to nationality, religion or sex. He also said he respected the right of Mr. di Rupo to have doubts.

Mr. Tatarrella said his party represented a democratic movement on the right of the political spectrum, not a counter movement to those values. "Judge us on our behavior and on the policies that we follow," a diplomat quoted Mr. Tatarrella as saying.

"The National Alliance has no links with fascism," Mr. Tatarrella said. "Its members belong to the political right, democratically formed. They are not fascists."

Four National Alliance members in the coalition cabinet of Italy's new prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi.

Mr. di Rupo said he was not worried that the party could hurt Italy, which he called a democratic country, but he said the example of rightist members in Italy's cabinet could have more dangerous consequences in less stable countries.

In another development, the leader of the federalist Northern League, Umberto Bossi, a member of the coalition, suggested on Monday that tough action should be taken to limit Mr. Berlusconi's media interests.

"Our next battle will be on anti-trust legislation," Mr. Bossi said at a campaign rally for the June 12 European Parliament election. "We'll see in six months' time whether there is still someone who can manipulate news in this country as there is now." The prime minister owns three national television channels. (AP, Reuters)

2 Hurt in Attacks In Hamburg on Turkish Targets

Reuters

HAMBURG — Two people were hurt in arson attacks against Turkish targets in Hamburg, the police said Monday, a day after the anniversary of a neo-Nazi firebombing in which five Turks died.

A Hamburg police spokesman said the attackers hurled firebombs into a Turkish restaurant and shortly into two Turkish cultural centers shortly after midnight.

The two injured people were in the restaurant, and one of them was taken to hospital to be treated for burns. No one was hurt in the other attacks.

The spokesman said that police suspected that the incidents were part of a clash between "left-wing and right-wing" Turks and that there was no indication of a racist or neo-Nazi motive.



Backers of Mr. Pastrana in a peaceful demonstration Monday in Bogota. Troops were on alert, but there was no violence.

2 Moderates to Vie in Colombia Runoff

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Two moderates will face each other in a June 19 runoff election for the presidency of Colombia, after nearly complete returns were counted on Monday.

In Colombia's most peaceful election in recent memory, voters on Sunday reduced a crowded field of 18 to Ernesto Samper Pizano, a Liberal, and Andres Pastrana Arango, a Conservative. With 97 percent of the vote in, Mr. Samper had won 45.2 percent to Mr. Pastrana's 44.9 percent.

"This was much more tranquil than we had expected," said Colombia's defense minister, Rafael Pardo Rueda. He had stationed troops at nearly all of the 47,000 polling places.

The elections marked a return to Colombia's century-old tradition of two-party politics and an eclipse of the M-19 Democratic Alliance.

Antonio Navarro Wolff, the candidate of the former guerrilla group, polled less than 4 percent of the vote, well below the 13 percent he won in Colombia's last presidential elections in 1990.

"What happened to Navarro is typical of Colombian politics," said Vicente Torrijos, an international studies professor here. "As a political outsider, he had a certain mystique. Then he started to run his movement along non-democratic lines. As health minister, he fell into patronage politics."

The M-19 will retain a residual force for the next three weeks as Colombia's two presidential candidates compete for endorsements leading up to the runoff.

On issues pertaining to the United States, both Mr. Samper and Mr. Pastrana maintain essentially identical positions.

Both have vowed to negotiate Colombia's entry into the North American Free Trade Association by 1998, the end of the new president's term.

On Colombia's cocaine trade, both candidates have vowed to maintain the current policy of negotiating with cartel leaders to surrender in plea bargains. Neither supports changing Colombia's constitution to allow the extradition of suspected drug traffickers to the United States for trial.

Surveys showed that fighting the drug trade was not a priority for Colombian voters. Colombians will be looking at the candidates' capacity to reduce unemployment, poverty and violent crime and make peace with the guerrillas.

England Gets 'In the Mood' for D-Day Week

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Up on the stage, the orchestra swung into the old Glenn Miller tune "In the Mood," and the floor at The Royal Albert Hall began to fill with dancers, graying English men and women mostly, some wearing the carefully tailored brown tunics of World War II U.S. Army officers, others the dark blue kit of British naval commanders.

Above the arena, orange soldiers in the white helmets, brown boots and white puttees of U.S. Army MP's stood stiffly at the doors, playing their part to the tea while women wearing pillbox hats circled the dance floor, carrying trays piled high with sugared doughnuts.

"As hard as times were, it was such a wonderful atmosphere in those days," said Violet Wright, a 68-year-old London woman, her toe tapping out the swing rhythm as she took in the scene, a staged reconstruction of a wartime London servicemen's canteen.

She paused then, and added: "But things were so different back then, too, weren't they? England used to be like a big international firm, and now, well, sometimes it seems as if the country has just gone into liquidation."

It's D-Day minus six, 50 years later, and as Britain prepares this week to celebrate and commemorate the anniversary of the landings, much of the nation seems as if it has fallen into a kind of misty time warp, swept back a half-century on a tide of nostalgia and melancholy, a strange journey colored by

memories of hard times and hard victories, as well as recollections of an England that has been lost and can never be regained.

"D-Day foreshadowed not simply the utter defeat of Germany and the long march across a humiliated and occupied France," wrote The Guardian, a London newspaper, in an essay last week, "but also the humbling of British pretensions to remain a great and imperial power."

Indeed, after bravely holding out alone against the Nazis, Britain was effectively occupied by a friendly American expeditionary force in the months before the D-Day invasion. The wartime memories of most Britons even now are colored and shaped by those early contacts with the invading Yanks, and their imported appetites for everything from cold beer and hot dogs to hot jazz.

Inside the Royal Albert Hall, George Ward, a retired, 69-year-old teacher from West London and fan of 1940s dance music, remembered the Americans in London. "They were wonderful, and we couldn't have done it without them," he said. "But while the invasion was a great Allied victory, it was also Britain's final moment of world importance. After the war, well, we lost our empire and, truth be told, we haven't adjusted too well since then."

As the anniversary of the D-Day landings has approached, Britain itself has appeared at times unable to decide exactly how it should go about marking the occasion. Last month, for example, several British veterans' organizations rallied at the government of

Prime Minister John Major, attacking a government-sponsored schedule of events that included Spam fritter cooking contests as both demeaning and trivial.

The government promised to put more emphasis on commemoration rather than celebration, although most of the British veterans, like the Americans who have crossed the ocean to join them, so far seem more interested in just getting together, finding their old mates and sharing memories.

In Southampton, the southern coastal port where the invading armada set out 50 years ago for the Normandy beaches, more than a thousand veterans assembled Friday, wearing their combat medals on their jackets and standing in the spring sunshine to be reviewed by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

The veterans' passion for the past has fueled a seemingly unquenchable demand for World War II nostalgia, and a booming cottage industry in books, videos, music, fashion and magazines devoted to the period.

The program at the Royal Albert Hall on Sunday night was sponsored by British at War, a London World War II theme museum, and drew nearly 1,000 guests, he paid \$37 a piece to dance to two 1940s-era bands, one of which was conducted by John Miller, the nephew of Glenn Miller.

"Busy? Have I been busy?" bellowed Mr. Miller, wearing a vintage U.S. officer's uniform, just like his Uncle Glenn, and yelling to be heard over the band's music. "Two days off since May 1, and that's only because

of a scheduling glitch. People here can't get enough of the wartime."

For several weeks, towns across the south of England, the staging area for the huge invasion force, have been gearing up for the anniversary. Local radio stations have been giving over entire programs to interviews with veterans, to recall their memories of the invasion. Trees have been planted and plaques unveiled. In Dorset, the local museum is running an exhibition on civilian life during the war years. In Weymouth, the downtown theater is showing World War II newsreels.

In Salisbury, there was a garden party Monday at Wilton House, where the Allies carried out the final planning for the invasion, and Sunday night there was a remembrance concert inside the Salisbury Cathedral, where hundreds gathered to sing Lili Marlene and watch former Prime Minister Edward Heath, war medals glinting on his chest, conduct the Royal Air Force Band.

Outside the Royal Albert Hall, there were jeeps draped with camouflage netting, and searchlights piercing the spring sky. They had been set up by Blitz, a suburban London group that caters everything.

Inside the hall, Margaret Whiting, the singer, was on stage, singing "Moonlight in Vermont," and Betty Hiley was in the audience, sitting with her husband thinking of times that used to be. "I wouldn't want to live through the war again," she said, "but at least then, England felt like it was one big family where people looked after one another. We could use that spirit again."

Teenager Seized Over Shooting of German Tourists

Reuters

RIVERSIDE, California — The police have arrested a 17-year-old in connection with the murder of a German tourist and the wounding of her husband at a mountain lookout in southern California, officials said Monday.

The teenager, whose name was not made public because of his age, was captured Sunday in West Valley, Utah, a suburb of Salt Lake City, investigators said.

"We do believe him to be the shooter in this case," the Riverside County sheriff, Cois Byrd, was quoted as saying.

Two other suspects were arrested last week in the shooting death of Gisela Pfeiffer, 62, and the wounding of her husband, Klaus Pfeiffer, 64.

They were attacked May 16 after they pulled their rental car off a road at a scenic lookout in the San Jacinto Mountains near Idyllwild, southeast of Los Angeles.

The suspects arrested Wednesday, identified by investigators as Xou Yang, 19, and Khanchan Ket-souvanansane, 19, are being held on charges of murder, attempted murder and robbery.

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Bahamas	001-800-444-1234	Hungary	001-800-444-1234	Outside of Managua, dial 02 first	001-800-444-1234	Switzerland	001-800-444-1234
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THE AMERICAS / REMEMBERING SECRETS

CLA Spy's Memory Slips on a Crucial Date

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Among the double agents that Aldrich Hazen Ames, the former CIA officer, has admitted exposing to Moscow was Oleg Gordievsky, the KGB's one-time top officer in London and the most important Soviet spy ever recruited by M15, Britain's security service.

Problem is, Mr. Ames cannot say exactly when he told Moscow about Mr. Gordievsky.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation had concluded it was on June 13, 1985, when Mr. Ames turned over to a Soviet Embassy employee in Washington an envelope containing a list of code-names or other identifying clues for all the Soviet citizens he knew were in the pay of the Central Intelligence Agency or allied governments.

The FBI fixed on that date using photographic, electronic and other surveillance records that are supposed to have recorded all those who visited the Soviet Embassy, sources said.

But the FBI did not consult with Mr. Gordievsky or read the book that he wrote in 1990, the sources said. In the book, Mr. Gordievsky said he was mysteriously ordered back to Moscow from London on May 17, 1985, four weeks before the FBI has Mr. Ames turning over his list. Mr. Gordievsky also wrote that on May 27, 1985, he was dragged, interrogated by KGB officials in the Soviet Union and "directly accused of working for the British."

Mr. Ames has said he cannot remember the date he passed the envelope, but during an interview last month placed it "some months" after March 1985. Neither M15 nor the CIA wants it proven that Mr. Ames was not the one who informed on Mr. Gordievsky because that would suggest another, still undiscovered double agent inside either American or British intelligence agencies.

The FBI has been asked to review its finding.

Mr. Gordievsky himself announced after Mr. Ames's arrest that he believed it was Mr. Ames who turned him in. "He has the blood of a dozen officers on his hands," Mr. Gordievsky wrote in an article in March. "He would have had my blood, too, had I not managed to escape before the KGB had any evidence, other than Ames's tip-off, against me."

Some British intelligence officials, although accepting the CIA's apology, have come to believe that Mr. Gordievsky was uncovered by the KGB's own counterintelligence work and that Mr. Ames's information only confirmed an existing suspicion.

Motivated by his realization that the Soviet Union was a stagnant, corrupt society, Mr. Gordievsky agreed to spy for British intelligence in 1974 while working as a KGB political intelligence officer in Copenhagen. He rose steadily in the KGB in Moscow and arrived in London in 1982. Three years later, he was named chief of the KGB's station in the British capital.

His information gave top leaders in London and Washington what one former high-ranking CIA official called "an amazing look inside the Kremlin."

From London, Mr. Gordievsky would report on gossip he gathered and conversations he had with visiting Soviet officials and KGB officers. His reports covered China, Nicaragua, even the United States. The information he conveyed about the internal workings of the Kremlin "went way beyond any reporting we were getting," the former CIA official said.

Only a handful of top CIA officials knew the material was coming from a KGB source in London and from an individual senior enough to assume charge on occasion of the Soviet Embassy there. Mr. Ames, along with a handful of other officers in the CIA operations directorate, was able to determine that M15's source came from the KGB station in London.

According to Mr. Gordievsky, he was unexpectedly recalled to Moscow in a cable he received May 17, 1985, saying that he would be formally appointed head of the KGB's London operation and that two Politburo members wanted to talk to him. When he arrived in Moscow on May 19, he found his apartment had been searched.

For a week, nothing happened. Then he was taken to a KGB dacha outside Moscow for a lavish lunch that included large amounts of liquor. After the meal he felt drugged.

He was then subjected to sharp questioning for the rest of the day, including accusa-

tions he had become a British agent. He denied the charges and maintained his innocence.

Mr. Gordievsky was released, but he was told he would not be allowed to serve outside the Soviet Union again. He was relieved of duties and told he had to report to KGB headquarters for a new assignment on Aug. 3, 1985. Mr. Gordievsky wrote in his book that he believed the Soviets were waiting to see if they could catch him secretly meeting with M15 agents.

On July 19, without giving notice to his family, Mr. Gordievsky and M15 agents carried out a bold escape plan. He was picked up by agents on a street outside Moscow while jogging with a KGB guard just yards away. He was smuggled out of Russia through a route that remains secret.

Mr. Ames said that after turning over his envelope with the agents' names in mid-1985, he heard nothing from the Soviets until September. As he recalled during an interview last month, a Soviet Embassy official "passed me a written message in which they expressed their gratitude and they said they had put aside \$2 million for me."

"I was surprised and shocked at the magnitude of that," he said.

One former intelligence official said Mr. Gordievsky's escape convinced the Soviets that he was working for the British and thus assured Moscow that in Mr. Ames they had found the double agent they had always been seeking.



Khalid Abdul Muhammad being helped by his aides after he was shot in Riverside, California.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

'Little More Time' on Health

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration insists that Representative Dan Rostenkowski's legal troubles will not stop the "real momentum" toward passing a health-care reform bill this year. But a ranking congressional Democrat acknowledged that "it will take a little more time."

Mr. Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has until Tuesday to decide whether to accept a plea bargain agreement or risk indictment on federal corruption charges. Under Democratic caucus rules, if he is indicted he would have to step down as chairman of his committee.

He has denied any wrongdoing and is thought to be ready to fight the charges, which include taking illegal cash payments from the House post office and putting people on his office payroll who did not work.

"It is my understanding that they asked him to plead guilty to charges he's not even familiar with," said Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York, the senior Democrat on the committee.

Mr. Rangel told ABC News that he thought Mr. Rostenkowski was "going to go to trial."

If so, Mr. Rangel said, "it would take a little longer and all of us would have to pick up more of our weight" in order to get the health care bill passed.

"It could be that the president may have to get involved," he said. "But we'll move ahead. Will we need extra help? Will we need a little

more time? I think so, but we're going to do it."

But a Republican member of the committee, Representative Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania, said that without Mr. Rostenkowski as chairman, "we may in fact get a bipartisan coalition put together."

"Without the chairman," he said, "there we have a great opportunity to make sure the American public gets the kind of health insurance they want." (AP)

Giving Back \$9,000 Bonus

WASHINGTON — The No. 2 executive at the Social Security Administration has decided to return a \$9,256 bonus he received after about three months on the job.

The Social Security principal deputy commissioner, Lawrence H. Thompson, "voluntarily decided" to return the money, the agency's commissioner, Shirley Chater, told a Senate subcommittee.

Several House and Senate members had raised questions about Mr. Thompson's award and Social Security's decision to spend \$32 million on employee bonuses last year. More than two-thirds of the agency's 65,000 employees received the bonus.

She told the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on human services that Mr. Thompson's award was based on his work at Social Security and his "exemplary performance" at the General Accounting Office for the nine months he served there before transferring agencies. Mr. Thompson's bonus, she said, "seemed an appropriate action at the time."

But she said she and Mr. Thompson "both

understand the sensitivity and concern that has been expressed regarding the fact the award was paid" by Social Security. (WP)

Christopher Saigon Visit?

WASHINGTON — Speculation is growing in Washington that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will make a groundbreaking visit to Vietnam this summer.

Mr. Christopher is scheduled to travel to Bangkok on July 26 for the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian States. Nothing has been announced, but he may go to Hanoi before or after that meeting. The United States announced recently that it had finished arrangements to set up a liaison office in Hanoi.

Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord is about to go to Vietnam, and there is speculation that among his responsibilities is to make preparations for a visit by Mr. Christopher. If Mr. Christopher does make the trip, he would be in position to open up the new liaison office himself. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, on the president's trip to Europe to celebrate the 50th anniversary of D-Day: "Let me emphasize this: This should not be seen as a victory over Germany and over Italy. I think the president will be trying to make it clear that we are not celebrating the defeat of certain nations; we are celebrating the victory of an idea, a liberating idea, of democracy." (LAT)

Away From Politics

Michael Fay, the American teenager whose caning for vandalism in Singapore sparked a protest by the U.S. government, spent his 19th birthday in prison Monday but could not receive visitors or presents, his mother said.

Most high school graduates planning to go work are offered the same low wages, part-time hours and work as in the after-school jobs they held as students. In 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, nearly a quarter of high school graduates who did not go on to college were still employed in October, compared with 21 percent of each year's graduates in the 1980s and 16 percent in the 1970s.

A 16-year-old girl was sexually assaulted on the floor of a teen dance club by six young men as a crowd stood by and watched, the police in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, said.

Los Angeles gang members have pulled off a string of brazen robberies in Las Vegas casinos in the last three months — storming into casinos, rifling the cashier's cages and making off with tens of thousands of dollars in a matter of seconds. (NYT, AP, AFP)

Ex-Farrakhan Aide Wounded

Crowd Batters Black Attacker After California Speech

By Tom Gorman
and Psyche Pascual
Los Angeles Times Service

RIVERSIDE, California — An outspoken minister of the Nation of Islam, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, was shot by a man whom police described as a former member of the black Muslim group.

Mr. Muhammad, 43, was struck in the left leg by at least one of five or six shots from a 9mm handgun, officials said. He was in satisfactory condition on Monday at Riverside Community Hospital, according to an associate.

Two Nation of Islam bodyguards were also wounded. Caliph Sadiq, 33, was in satisfactory condition with a wound in the upper right back.

Another guard, Varnado Puckett, 34, was shot three times. He was in serious condition, undergoing surgery at Riverside General Hospital.

The gunman — wearing the dark suit, white shirt and bow tie "characteristic of what his security people were wearing," said a University of California, Riverside, spokesman — stepped from a crowd of some 50 people outside the auditorium where Mr. Muhammad had just spoken Sunday and fired from 5 to 10 feet away.

The gunman was severely beaten by the crowd, some of whom reportedly shouted, "He works for the Jews." Mr. Muhammad was dismissed as an aide to the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, after making anti-Semitic remarks last year.

The police plucked the bloodied man from the angry crowd and put him in a police car until he could be taken away by ambulance. He was identified on Monday as James Edward Bess, 49, of Seattle, who was expelled from the Nation of Islam three years ago. A Muhammad friend who was standing on the

auditorium steps next to him when he was shot said that someone had just asked him to compare the struggle of Latinos with those of African Americans.

"The last thing I remember him saying was, 'The same dog that bit you, bit me,'" said the friend.

"After that, just pop, pop, pop, pop, pop. It was so close," he said. "I just took my daughter and hit the ground. I heard a bullet echo in my ear, and I could smell gunpowder."

In the chaos after the shooting, he said, several young black men attacked some white people who had rushed to the scene, but others who had been at the speech intervened.

Members of the Fruit of Islam, the Nation of Islam's security contingent, carried the wounded Mr. Muhammad back through the building to a car and hurried him to the hospital.

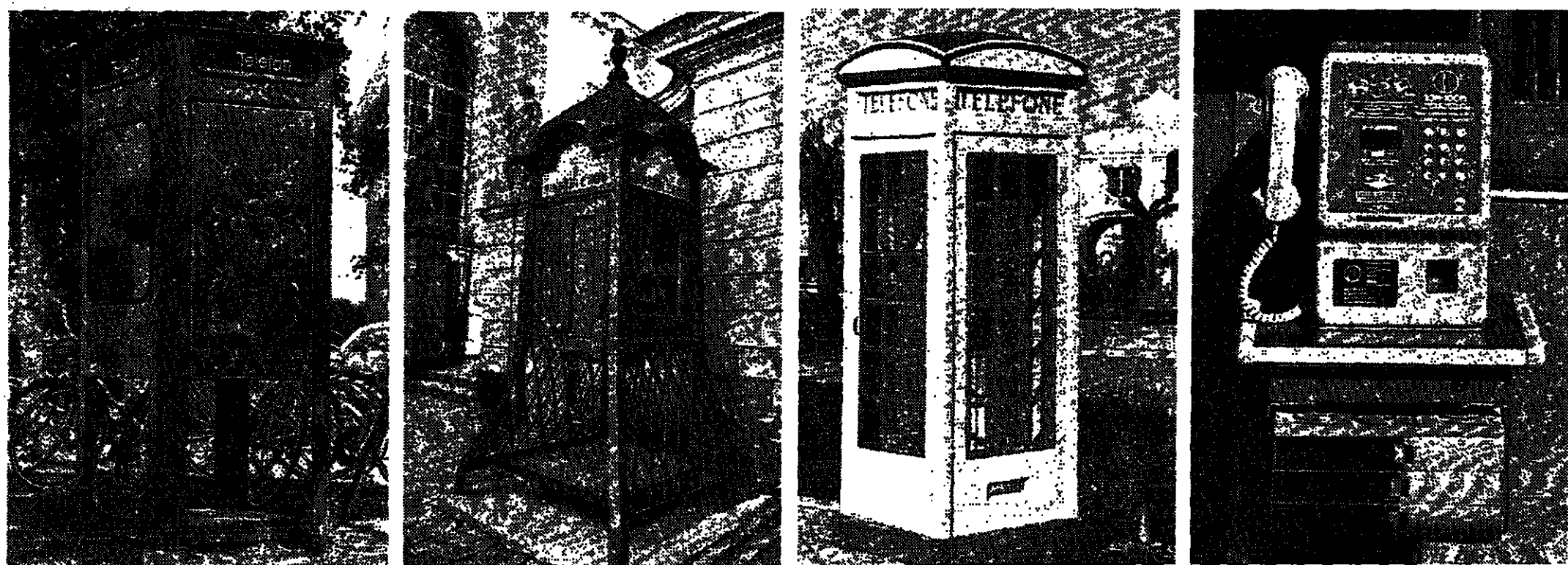
A photographer said angry supporters beat the gunman as the police tried to stop them.

"They were just kicking and stomping him in the head," he said. "That's where the pandemonium was. They dragged the shooter out by the nape of his neck, blood dripping. People were still trying to get their kicks in. The police were trying to protect him. And the people wouldn't let him get out."

A student who attended the speech, saw the suspect later, "a bloodied head, and propped up" in the back of the police car.

Under intense security that included pat-downs and bag searches and a hefty presence of police, campus security and Fruit of Islam, nearly 450 people had entered the Student Recreation Center to hear Mr. Muhammad.

During the speech, about 70 protesters picketed silently outside, among them Jewish and Roman Catholic students.



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In Crimea, Hail to the Chiefs

Two Sides Claim Power in Autonomy Fight

By Alessandra Stanley

New York Times Service

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine — Two men who both claim to be the chief of law enforcement of Crimea sit in the same government office building. They use separate entrances and act as if the other does not exist. A sign at the front door says the Crimean Interior Ministry.

Last week, workers hastily erected a large plaque over the rear entrance declaring the building the Ukrainian Interior Ministry's department in Crimea.

It is perhaps the oddest episode in the war of nerves over how far Crimea will go to gain autonomy from Ukraine. Valeri Kuznetsov, the man appointed interior minister by the president of Crimea two months ago, controls the 15,000-man police force. But two weeks ago, the president of Ukraine ordered Ivan Kolomoyshev, the former head of the local KGB, to replace Mr. Kuznetsov. The 1,000 members of the department's security force answer to Mr. Kolomoyshev.

Both men are waiting for politicians in Moscow, Simferopol, and Kiev to settle the stand-off. The wait is not always serene.

"If anything happens here," Mr. Kuznetsov warned somewhat melodramatically, "there could be war."

There has been no shooting, but Crimea's showdown over independence has put politicians on edge. Crimea had been a part of Russia until Nikita S. Khrushchev gave it to Ukraine in 1954. Since the Soviet Union dissolved, and particularly since the Ukrainian economy began to collapse, most of Crimea's population, which is 70 percent Russian, has been clamoring to rejoin a Russia they feel they had never really left. Even some Crimeans of Ukrainian descent say they want to shake loose from the economically devastated republic.

But pan-Slavic nationalism frightens the Crimean Tatars, Muslims who had dominated the region until the 18th century, when they were subdued by Russia and made subjects. They were brutally deported by Stalin 50 years ago. With help from the Ukrainian government, they have been returning and resettling and now make up more than 10 percent of the population. They campaigned against Yuri Meshkov, the Crimean president, and are now siding with Kiev in the dispute over Crimea's status.

"Russia wants to be heir to all the property of the former Soviet Union," said Mustafa Jemilev, the leader of the Crimean Tatars, who fears that Russian nationalists will trample Tatar rights. "But it doesn't want to accept responsibility for its moral debts."

The stalemate began on May 20, when the Crimean Parliament restored a 1992 constitution that would in effect give the peninsula greater autonomy from Kiev. The Ukrainian president, Leonid I. Kravchuk, ordered Crimea to reverse itself or face dire though unspecified consequences. So far, Crimea's Parliament and Mr. Meshkov, elected on separatist platforms, have refused to turn back.

Fearing a show of force, a dele-

gation of Crimean deputies traveled to Kiev this week. Ukrainian deputies are expected to continue those discussions in Crimea. Three days of high-level talks in Moscow on dividing up the Black Sea fleet, based in Sevastopol, were also adjourned for further contemplation.

For all the ado, many citizens say they are calm, even cheerful. Tension can be detected only in the center of the capital, where Ukrainian national guardsmen are on patrol. As if to counter them, Crimean Cossacks, wearing traditional czarist army uniforms and carrying whips, stage a daily, symbolic vigil on the Parliament steps against Ukrainian attack. Some officers steel themselves for the task with early morning champagne.

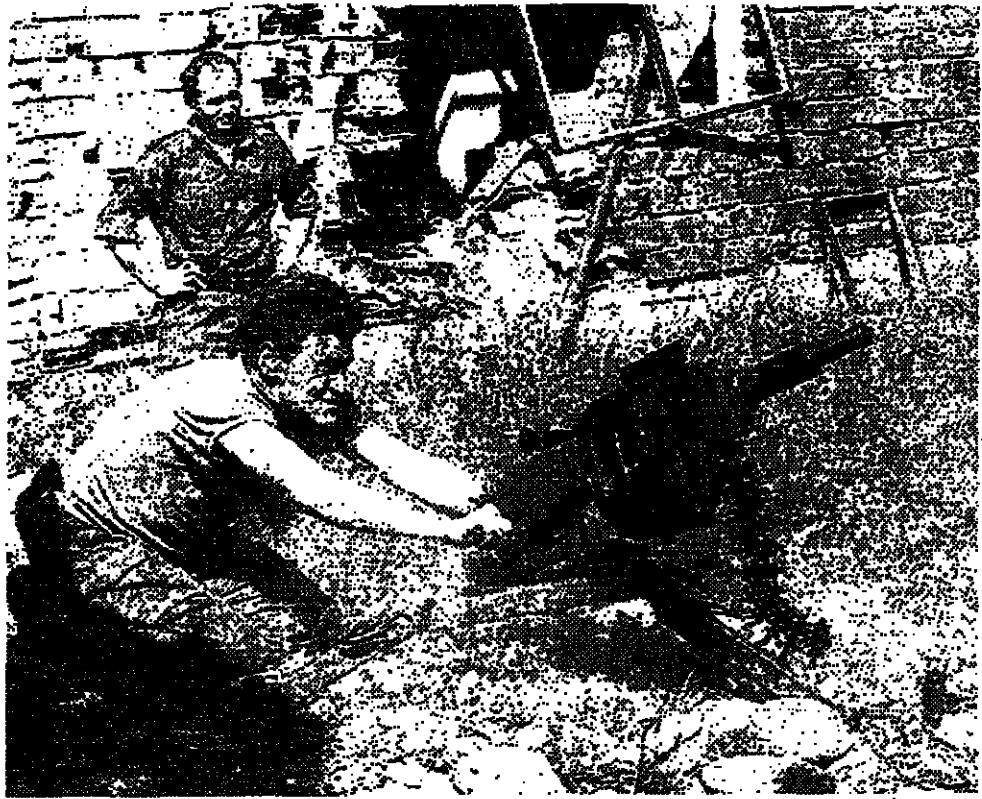
Clusters of old Russian pensioners, mostly retired low-level Soviet functionaries, have also been gathering every day in front of the Parliament building, shouting pro-Russian slogans and muttering curses against Mr. Kravchuk.

To the dismay of the more fervent Crimean nationalists, President Boris N. Yeltsin has stayed largely aloof from the current impasse, saying it is a Ukrainian affair.

Crimeans complain that the Ukrainian economy is dragging down their own, and in fact, Crimea's rising prices and low salaries echo those in Ukraine. But one-fourth of the Crimean population lives on government pensions. The peninsula receives far more in subsidies from Kiev than it pays in taxes.

Among Crimeans, it is an article of faith that Mr. Kravchuk is trying to provoke a confrontation as a pretext to cancel coming elections, which they say he is likely to lose. But domestic politics plays a part in Crimea's actions as well.

Mr. Meshkov had been counting on nationalist fervor to keep Parliament, which is composed mostly of nationalists and Communists, united even over his economic reform programs.



IT WORKS — A Bosnian Serbian soldier testing a heavy machine gun in the town of Brcko.

BELGRADE: What Embargo?

Continued from Page 1

new hyperinflation," said Ljubomir Madjar, an economist.

Up to now, however, predictions that the Avramovic program would amount to no more than a venous conjuring trick have proved unfounded. Instead, two essential changes have taken place.

Farmers and industries that were hoarding inventory while inflation soared have now brought their goods to the market and resumed production. And people have been encouraged by interest rates to bring into circulation some of the untold millions of Deutsche marks stashed under mattresses during decades of intermittent inflation in Yugoslavia.

Radenko Vidiakovic, a retired engineer in Novi Sad, north of Belgrade, said he had 100,000 German marks saved in his home—a nest egg that enabled him to survive when the value of his monthly pension fell to about two marks by last December, scarcely enough to buy a liter of milk. "Of course life is still expensive," he added, "but our confidence has been restored."

Western diplomats say they have no idea how many German marks are hidden in homes or continue to be retained by Yugoslav workers overseas, but it seems clear they are a decisive cushion against social upheaval.

Mr. Milosevic seems to be oozing confidence. When he visited Novi Sad last week, he was rapturously received as he declared, "Maybe the cows around here are producing more milk out of spite at international trade sanctions."

The government's economic program has clearly been bolstered by a severe fraying of the embargo. Everything from gasoline to L.A. Gear shoes is now available at a price, and businessmen say that countries including Ukraine, Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece are places where deals can be done.

"Everyone understands money," said Vlastimir Grcic, whose recently opened clothes boutique is doing a thriving trade in Rife jeans from America, Samosa sandals from Italy and other imports.

A Western diplomat here said neighboring countries that had suffered from the embargo had simply tired of it. "Tightening sanctions would be easy," he said. "Give a billion dollars to Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria to compensate them for lost income and tell them to police the borders better."

The crucial question is how far a domestic market of 10 million can continue to sustain the recovery and whether borders will continue to become more porous, so even industrial goods like steel and cars can get out.

For without a more buoyant economy, and the higher tax receipts and greater hard-currency earnings it would bring, even Mr. Avramovic might not be able to sustain the bagel.

At the very least, however, Mr. Milosevic has clearly bought time with the new economic program, and is not in a position where sanctions will compel him to seek peace in Bosnia. In this sense, the embargo appears to have fallen far short of its objectives.

Bosnia Coalition Keeps Pressure On Serbian Foes

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's allied Muslims and Croats put pressure on their Serbian foes on the front lines on Monday and at a political gathering in Sarajevo called to cement their federation by choosing its leaders.

The warring parties have been invited to Geneva by the United Nations on Thursday and Friday for talks on an overall cease-fire. But widespread, sporadic shelling and fighting were reported on Monday, particularly in central and northern Bosnia.

The result of the renewed Croat-Muslim alliance has been government offensives on several fronts, launched in the hope of taking back some Serb-held territory. Muslims and Croats want as part of their federation.

Chechens Blame Moscow for Blast

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Authorities in the breakaway Caucasus province of Chechnya held Moscow responsible on Monday for what was apparently an attempt to assassinate their president, Dzhokhar Dudayev, news reports said.

Mr. Dudayev escaped injury when a roadside bomb exploded near the Chechen capital of Grozny on Friday as his motorcade was driving past. The blast killed Interior Minister Magomed Elidiev, his deputy and his driver.

Mr. Dudayev's wife and 11-year-old son were wounded in the blast.

'Sarajevo' Candidate List Pulls Out Of European Parliament Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Bernard-Henri Lévy announced Monday that he and other intellectuals were pulling out of the race for the European Parliament but would continue their crusade for the Bosnian government.

The campaign had threatened the mainstream leftist Socialist Party with disarray.

The 87-member list of candidates titled "Europe Begins in Sarajevo," Mr. Lévy said in a communiqué, "will not go to a vote" in the elections June 12.

The withdrawal came just three days after the group filed its candidacy with great fanfare to press for a lifting of the arms embargo against the Muslim-led Bosnian government in its war with Serbian militias.

The list was expected to draw votes from the Socialists, already reeling from their debacle in legislative elections last year and trying to gear up for presidential elections next spring.

After a meeting ending early Monday morning, the group's leaders decided that their effort in raising the Bosnia issue had "achieved the potential effect in the European election." The list was "taken into a political game unworthy of the cause it is defending," the communiqué said, noting that the "intent was never to build a party or to substitute existing parties."

The group, however, remained neutral and did not throw its support behind any party after noting support from both the left and right to lift the arms embargo. (AP, AFP)

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Ex-Japan Minister Given Jail Construction Unit Paid Him Bribes

TOKYO—A former minister in the Japanese cabinet was fined and sentenced on Monday to three years in jail for his part in a construction-industry scandal, a court official said.

The official at the Tokyo district court said Fumio Abe, former director-general of the Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agency, received the prison sentence and a 90 million yen (\$865,000) fine for taking bribes from the steel frame maker Kyowa Co.

He said that the court found Mr. Abe was guilty of accepting cash bribes from the firm in 1989 and 1990 while he was a cabinet minister, in return for giving Kyowa favorable treatment in construction projects on his home island of Hokkaido.

Mr. Abe, 71, who pleaded not guilty, is believed to have repaid to Kyowa 160 million yen of the 630 million yen in an apparent attempt to win a suspended sentence.

He is the first member of Parliament to receive an unsuspended prison sentence since former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison and fined 500 million yen for his part in the Lockheed bribery scandal in 1983.

Mr. Tanaka died before serving out his sentence.

At Mr. Abe's trial, Judge Toshio Yamada said, "It was a grave crime that further spurred the Japanese people's growing distrust of politics."

The court found that Kyowa's vice-president, Goro Moriguchi, paid Mr. Abe for information in connection with the firm's resort development plans in Hokkaido and also for help in allowing Kyowa to join a stadium project in Sapporo.

Arrested in early 1992, Mr. Abe admitted to having received the cash from Mr. Moriguchi, but he insisted the money was a political donation. He said he had never been asked for favors in return.

A year ago Mr. Moriguchi was found guilty of fraud and of bribing Mr. Abe in connection with a number of bogus business transactions. He was sentenced to serve five and a half years.

News reports on Monday said Mr. Abe had appealed the verdict and was released on bail of 60 million yen.



Fumio Abe entering the Tokyo court for sentencing on Monday.

The Palestinians Who Can't Go Home

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BAQAA REFUGEE CAMP, Jordan—You can still get a haircut and a shave at Hussein Ali Ahmed's tiny barbershop, although he wishes you couldn't. You can still hear the Palestinian men sitting on his worn vinyl couches argue politics, although he is sick of their discussions. What you cannot do anymore, according to the 56-year-old barber, is dream.

"This is the end for us," he said wistfully, as he churned shaving soap and water in a small metal bowl. "This deal Yasser Arafat cut with the Israelis means that people like me do not exist, that we will never go home. We have been sacrificed."

There are some 3 million Palestinians like Mr. Ahmed living in refugee districts in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. Many of them left Palestinian villages in what is now Israel at the end of the 1948 war. For many of the refugees, the agreement that brought Palestinian rule to Gaza and Jericho and removed the Israeli soldiers is as welcome as the plague.

"The Palestinian refugees are slowly awakening to the fact that neither the Palestine Liberation Organization nor the Israelis are anxious for them to return in large numbers," said a senior Western diplomat, "and for many of these refugees, who have been trapped in camps for decades, this is a painful realization."

The failure of the self-rule agreement to address the fate of the refugees is seen by many in this sprawling camp of 200,000 people as a betrayal by the Palestinian leadership.

For decades, the PLO fought hard to keep the refugee camps from being dismantled. The camps, where people live crowded in concrete

hovels, often without running water, have been a breeding ground for armed factions as well as a festering reminder to the world that the plight of the Palestinians remains unresolved.

But with the self-rule agreement, the political capital of the refugees has diminished. And many say they were the ones to pay the price for Mr. Arafat's deal with Israel.

"When I saw Yasser Arafat sign the agreement with the Israelis in Cairo, I felt the only solution left was his assassination," said Nidali Saadi, 29, a carpenter. "This agreement might be good for the Palestinians in the occupied territories, but we on the outside have been sold out."

The militant Islamic group Hamas, which opposes the self-rule accord, now has a wide following in the camp, where there are more pictures of Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, in the shop windows than of the PLO chairman.

The status of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, which is to be determined in future talks, is a principal concern of the Jordanian government.

Senior Jordanian officials say any peace agreement with Israel must include compensation from Israel for the cost of housing the refugees. Jordan currently allocates \$300 million a year for the refugees, many of whom are cared for by the United Nations.

But there is a growing realization among many officials and diplomats that most Palestinians here will probably remain.

"The businessmen, who could go back, don't want to risk losing their investments because of the chaos within the Palestinian administration, so they keep their businesses here," a Western diplomat said. "The refugees, even if they were

allowed back, would never find enough housing or jobs. Most of these Palestinians are going to have to call Jordan home."

The inclusion of the refugees in Jordanian society will further tip the balance of the population in favor of the Palestinians. Of the 4 million people in Jordan, more than 60 percent are of Palestinian origin. The predominance of the Palestinians, especially with the army and most of the government controlled by Jordanians, has always been a source of tension within the society.

The few families with members who have returned to Gaza or Jericho, usually as part of the new Palestinian police force, are often divided about the merits of the agreement.

"These people who want all of Palestine back have to accept the fact that this will never happen," said Halima Mahmoud Abu Shawar, whose son-in-law is in Gaza with the police force. "You just can't make a whole nation disappear."

But she was quickly criticized by other family members, seated on the floor in their home in the Nasr refugee camp in Amman.

"My brother went to Gaza because he is a policeman who was ordered to go," said Ahmed Abdel Rahman Abu Shawar. "He doesn't know about politics. This agreement fails to give us all our land and our rights."

Many refugees were recently encouraged by Mr. Arafat's call for a jihad, or holy war, to liberate Jerusalem. The PLO chief later insisted that the statement was taken out of context, but for his supporters here it was taken as a sign that he would continue to fight for the destruction of Israel.

Jewish Protesters Push Gays? Ceremony Stirs Holocaust Debate

JERUSALEM—A handful of Jewish protesters shouted and pushed gay activists at Israel's Holocaust Memorial on Monday as the first ceremony was held there for homosexual victims.

About 100 gay activists chanted the Kaddish mourner's hymn and other Jewish prayers as the protesters shouted abuse and threw themselves on the floor, which is engraved with the names of Nazi death camps.

The controversy surrounding the ceremony by Israel's main gay rights group touched off a debate about whether the Holocaust should be commemorated as an exclusively Jewish event.

"Quite frankly, I do not think they deserve a separate commemoration," said Efraim Zuroff, chairman of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which tracks Nazi war criminals.

A group of 19 rabbis placed a large advertisement in the Jerusalem Post describing such a ceremony as "an abomination."

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Memorial, put out a statement on Monday that said:

"The Department for Commemoration simply registers those who request a ceremony in the Hall of Remembrance. Anyone who wishes to identify with the memory of the Jewish people murdered in the Holocaust is free to do so."

Gay men wore shiny white Jewish kippas or hats with "Gay Pride in Israel 1994" written on them. Activists linked arms as protesters wearing the beards and white prayer shawls characteristic of Orthodox Jews screamed and pushed them. Two protesters said they were Holocaust survivors.

"Jews aren't always the only victims," said Jack Gilbert, a Jewish gay activist. "Most of my mother's family was wiped out in the Holocaust, but I don't feel it takes anything away from Jewish suffering to remember other people suffered too."

Israel has liberal laws on homosexuality, including equal access to the army and anti-discrimination laws. But gay activists say they still meet opposition, particularly from religious sectors.

The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust estimates that about 10,000 were rounded up as homosexuals under Nazi rule and transported to camps, where most died.

Warlords Are a No-Show at Peace Talks

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI—Somalia's peace talks were once again postponed Monday after the country's main feuding warlords failed to show up. Diplomats said this latest delay

on the eve of a UN Security Council decision on the future of the costly Somalia operation, appeared to increase the likelihood that the Clinton administration would prevail in its attempts to cut short the lifespan of an ambitious mission of "nation-building" that has cost more than \$1.5 billion but which has yielded few results.

"Of course it looks bad — it looks terrible," a senior UN diplomat said of delay. "It would have had a positive impact if they had met," he said.

The talks, originally scheduled for April but postponed at least four times, were supposed to be preparatory discussions before a full-fledged national reconciliation conference that is supposed to choose a new Somali government and legislature.

Somalia has been without any government since Mohammed Said Barre fell from power in January 1991 and the country descended into anarchy and rule by warlords and their militias competing for turf.

Diplomats had called these talks the Somali faction leaders' last best chance to reach a compromise and set up a government before the world community finally tired of

the operation and before the Security Council voted to shorten the mandate of the UN mission to just six more weeks.

But Monday's planned talks were delayed again after Somalia's two main antagonists, Mohammed Ali Mahdi, the self-styled "interim president," and General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the strongman of south Mogadishu, never showed up.

The talks were scheduled to be in Nairobi because the warlords were arguing over the venue for the discussions and the Kenyan capital is considered neutral territory.

On Monday, the UN's acting special representative for Somalia, Lansana Kouyate, left Nairobi and returned to Mogadishu when it became clear the major faction leaders would not be coming. UN officials said Mr. Kouyate would be meeting with Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Aidid to try to secure a new date for the talks, possibly later this week.

UN officials said about four faction leaders did turn up in Nairobi over the weekend. But they said holding the talks would be pointless without the key warlords. Secretary General Butros Butros Ghali has acknowledged that the security

situation in Somalia has been steadily deteriorating since the United States and most other Western countries withdrew their forces from the peacekeeping mission at the end of March.

But Mr. Butros Ghali, in a report to the Security Council last week, said he was still recommending a six-month extension of the mission, at a cost of nearly \$500 million more, because otherwise Somalia risked "sliding back into the abyss from which it was barely rescued less than two years ago."

The Clinton administration has recommended a short, six-week extension, with the understanding that if the warlords are not closer to a peace accord by then, the operation would be wound down and the remaining 19,000 combat troops steadily withdrawn.

If no reconciliation or positive sign has occurred, the United States will veto all Somali resolutions and the UN will close down in three months, a UN military official from Mogadishu said.

UN military officials in Somalia said they had begun drafting a 133-day withdrawal plan for the remaining UN forces, and they said the plan would begin after July 15.

'A Kind of Blackmail' by Indonesia

PARIS—The wife of President François Mitterrand of France accused Indonesian authorities on Monday of exerting "tyrannical pressure" to keep her from attending a conference on East Timor in Manila.

Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife, also described Indonesian behavior as "a kind of blackmail."

Indonesia annexed the former Portuguese territory of East Timor in 1976, a move the United Nations has never recognized. As a result of Indonesian pressure, the Philippines has refused entry to foreign human rights advocates bound for the conference, which is to discuss human rights in East Timor.

Organizers said they would attempt to conduct the meeting, starting Tuesday, with only local participants.

Mrs. Mitterrand, who heads the human rights group France-Libertes, said at a press conference.

"I don't know what sparked it, but there was a tyrannical pressure on me, on the Philippine government, a kind of blackmail so that I would not go and so that the conference would not take place."

Asked why she had decided to stay away, Mrs. Mitterrand answered: "I am not an agitator. I knew that if I went I would be fanning the flames and that is not my role." She has sent the text of a speech to be read in her absence at the conference.

Mrs. Mitterrand and Mairéad Maguire, the Irish winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who was expelled when she arrived in Manila during the weekend to attend the conference, called for an end to Western arms sales to Jakarta.

Maria Barroso Soares, the wife of Portugal's president, also canceled plans to attend the Manila meeting.

Holding the Paris news conference with Mrs. Mitterrand, she denounced Indonesian authorities for "conducting a genocide, a policy of recolonization" in East Timor.

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Herald Tribune

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Armies Are Slimming Down

With the end of the Cold War, demobilization is on the march. Around the world troop levels are dropping, and so is military spending. This little-noticed trend, documented in data compiled by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, offers hope that global military tensions may diminish and that scarce resources can be diverted to more urgent civilian needs. It also raises questions as to whether the United States is reshaping its own military as rapidly as it should to reflect the receding threat.

In 1991, the latest year for which figures are available, the number of troops worldwide totaled 26 million, a drop of 2.7 million, or 10 percent, from 1987. The proportion of the world's population under arms fell to 4.8 per 1,000 from 5.7 over the same period. And the troop levels are still dropping, arms experts believe. A few armies, like China's and India's, are buying more modern military equipment at fire-sale prices from Russia. But others have put the brakes on military modernization and are making do with older weapons, as indicated by shrinking military budgets and the shuffling of arms markets. And even China's army seems to be slowing down its business enterprises instead of military preparedness.

Global arms sales are drying up. Arms exports declined by 62 percent between 1987 and 1991 to an estimated \$25.5 billion — a rough measure of the slowing of military modernization since few countries have indigenous arms industries. Total military expenditures worldwide in 1991 were \$1,038 billion, a 14 percent decrease from the peak in 1987 and back to levels not seen since the late 1970s. The steepest declines were in the developed world — nearly 20 percent from

1987 levels. The trend in the developing world, where some two dozen wars are raging, was more troubling — spending during the same period actually rose 9 percent to \$241.7 billion.

The Red Army experienced one of the sharpest cuts. In 1987, before the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the Soviet Union had 3.9 million under arms. Russia's Defense Ministry now hopes to keep 2.1 million, but Russia's tight budget and unanswered draft calls make that goal unachievable. A proposed increase in defense spending to \$29 billion is but a fraction of \$356 billion the Soviet Union spent on defense in 1987. The other ex-Soviet republics combined are spending far less than Russia.

Germany is considering a reduction in its armed forces to 300,000, down nearly 40 percent from 495,000 in 1987, even after absorbing East Germany's 173,000 troops. Its 1991 defense budget was \$39.5 billion; by comparison the combined West and East German defense budgets totaled \$55.7 billion in 1987.

There are exceptions in the developing world, like Taiwan, whose military budget rose by nearly 30 percent, and Pakistan, whose forces swelled 24 percent to 803,000. But in region after region, most armies are shrinking down to smaller threats. By comparison, between 1987 and 1991, the United States cut its military budget by 17 percent — a much less dramatic cut than that of its one-time rival, Russia, and less than that of developed countries as a group. The United States is still spending nearly as much as the rest of the world combined. That, the global military balance suggests, is probably too much.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mischief Over Macedonia

The United States did not create the Macedonia problem, but by its sluggish diplomacy it lets a fire spread that could yet ignite a second set of Yugoslav wars, rather than contributing to closing down the ongoing first. Washington does this mischief by being excessively to an active Greek lobby, thereby stiffening Athens in its dispute with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, which is now a declared state. A more independent policy would let Washington help move both sides toward necessary compromise.

The dispute between Athens and what it calls, by the capital's name, "Skopje" arises from Macedonia's grip on a name, flag and constitution that Greece claims are irreconcilable. Small and weak Macedonia badly overreached in its choice of nationalist symbols and rhetoric. Greece is supposedly a mature country, able to distinguish a short-term political victory from a long-term strategic debacle. But in response it went off the deep end, imposing a crushing economic embargo and opening an effective campaign of political isolation. Throw in multiethnic Macedonia's sharpening internal tensions and you have a recipe for pitching the so far spared southern Balkans into the northern Balkans' fire.

Washington's role is curious. It has put nearly 600 peacekeepers on Macedonia's northern border as a caution to Serbia. This represents a policy of stabilizing Macedonia. At the same time, through its recognition of the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," it does not send an ambassador. This conspicuous default has the effect of destabilizing Macedonia. How is this awkward contradiction to be explained? The result concedes to the appeals of Greece and its friends. A look at Macedonia on a map tells the real story. The country abuts Serbia, including the inflamed Serbian province of Kosovo, on the north, and Albania, Greece and Bulgaria on its other borders. It could be the fuse which, once lit by, say, an explosion in tightly wound, majority-Albanian Kosovo, could touch off further explosions through the region. Unlit, however, Macedonia also could be the stopper. This is the double potential that American diplomacy has yet to grasp.

Greece seems unfamiliar with the requirement to think in a regional context. The United States is in a position to render Greece a true friend's service — to help it to rise above parochial political concerns and face the urgent requirement for a responsible regional policy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Clinton Should Respond

The sexual harassment lawsuit filed by Paula Jones against President Bill Clinton is a case of first impression — no one has ever brought a civil suit against a sitting president for alleged conduct that occurred before he took office. The court is sure to hear a variety of arguments on why the lawsuit should be thrown out. Unfortunately for the president, every angle that has been suggested so far has flaws.

The president's advisers have put forward a theory that the chief executive is immune from civil suits or at the very least entitled to have litigation postponed until he leaves office. They cite a 1982 Supreme Court ruling that accorded President Richard Nixon this protection. But that case is easily distinguished because it was limited to suits arising out of a president's official acts, in that case Mr. Nixon's firing of the whistle-blower Ernest Fitzgerald. Such an immunity is similar to the kind enjoyed by legislators and judges who cannot be sued for actions taken in their official capacity. The allegations against Mr. Clinton arose out of conduct that occurred before he became president and certainly involved no actions that were part of his official duties. The president's lawyers may well ask a judge to make the leap from protecting official acts to shielding private ones, but such a finding would be a substantial extension of the Nixon v. Fitzgerald doctrine.

The Harvard professor Laurence Tribe has another theory that is even more imaginative. He cites a statute that protects military personnel on active duty from civil suits and argues that since the president is commander in chief of the armed forces he is included in the protected group. The statute mentions no civilians and was clearly intended to cover those whose ability to defend lawsuits is severely hampered by the nature of military service.

In addition to the immunity defense, Mr. Clinton's attorneys may move to dismiss on other grounds, questioning, for example, Paula Jones's use of an old civil rights statute to support a legal action that should have been brought under the equal employment laws — but on these laws the statute of limitations had

run out. Others will question the plaintiff's motives, point to her partisan supporters and complain that she waited until the last minute to file the suit. But probably none of these objections will carry weight in court. It is likely that motions to dismiss will fail. But extended appeals may perhaps postpone a trial for years.

The prospect of a public airing of these charges — true or not — is surely troubling for Mr. Clinton and for a lot of people who have an interest in the well-being of his presidency. But the alternative of granting a single individual special immunity from civil suit in these circumstances is not a good idea. Consider the precedent that would be set: Divorce actions could be delayed, child custody disputes postponed for years, damage claims ranging from auto accidents to industrial pollution could be shelved leaving victims in each case without remedies for years.

Like every citizen who finds himself in a legal dispute, the president must defend himself in court. Frivolous cases and claims arising out of his office can be dismissed. His schedule can be accommodated and demands on his time minimized. But individuals with private claims have a right to proceed, and he has the obligation to respond.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

He Courted the Comparisons

Bill Clinton came to office embodying a number of the cultural forces that now threaten to overwhelm him. He is a member of the baby-boom generation that brought anti-authority sentiments into the mainstream. He had the support of many groups that favor an expansion of the sorts of legal rights and remedies Paula Jones now employs. He may represent the way he is now treated like just another show-biz figure, but he once courted the comparisons, from the way he played the sax to his nickname, "Elvis."

— Steven D. Stark, a commentator on National Public Radio, in the Los Angeles Times

His Foreign Policy Just Keeps Drifting

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — What surprised you most? I put that question to someone who has attended many of the Clinton administration's most important meetings on foreign policy and national security. The answer came without hesitation: "How much of the meeting was not about the meeting."

The official added, after a pause: "And how much Bill Clinton hates making decisions on foreign policy. The only thing he would hate more would be letting someone else make the decisions. That, he won't do."

Even so, Mr. Clinton has embarked on a foreign policy season, delivering commencement addresses that focus on his vision of the world and undertaking two trips to Europe to conduct state business in June and to attend the Group of Seven economic summit meeting in Naples in July.

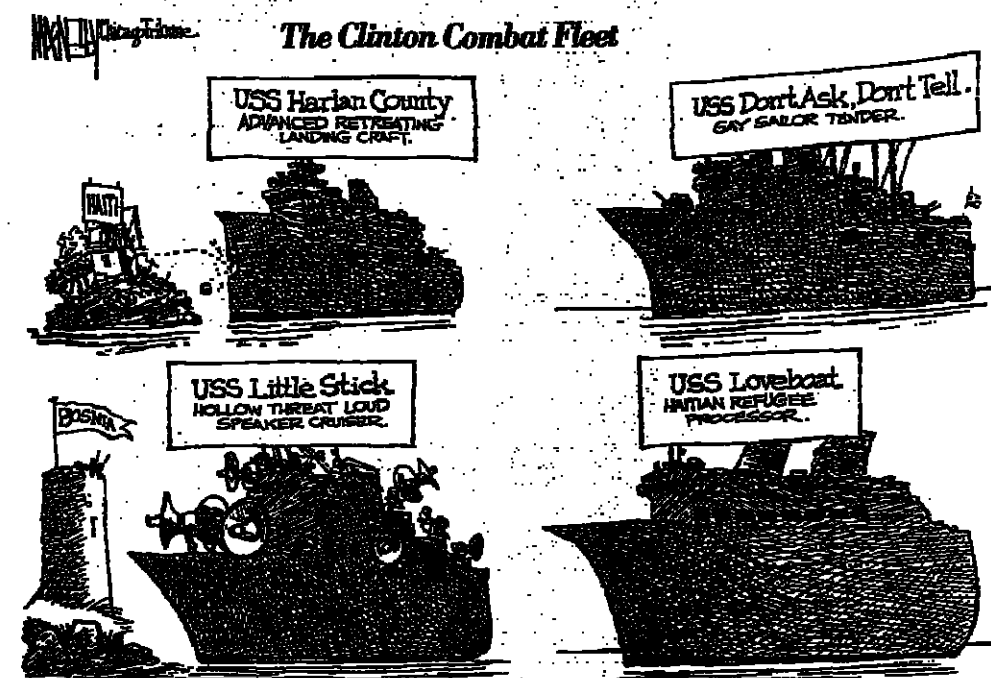
His advisers hope the speeches and the trips will muffle the fusillade of criticism directed at the president in recent weeks by those who have suddenly discovered that Bill Clinton is not a Henry Kissinger or will he employ one. These sides count on the trips to brighten Mr. Clinton's leadership image.

Bonne chance, monsieur le president. But Mr. Clinton's advisers may also want to ponder the underlying problems suggested by those spontaneous comments from a Clinton friend about meetings and decision-making. The comments help reveal why the administration's unheralded foreign policy successes stay unheralded and why Bosnia, Haiti and other trouble spots erupt in the media with the irregularity and ferocity of gnat attacks.

What gets brought into the meeting often has very little to do with the issue under discussion," the official continued. "Past battles won or lost get started again in the guise of dealing with today's subject. Issues are used to form or maintain alliances within the bureaucracy or within the leadership group itself. Little beyond the most immediate issue gets resolved absent a crisp sense of direction from the president."

Something new? Hardly. It is a description that applies to the difficulties faced by most new administrations, a key foreign policy-maker in the Bush administration said when I ran these comments past him. This rock-ribbed Republican recalled the stumbling start of the Reagan presidency and said that the Bush team had been blessed to know each other well before taking office.

"If we had had to get to know each other and figure out whose judgments and motives to trust in a world without the Cold War, we would have faced many of the same problems," he added. He went on to make what I think is the key point: "But you have to wonder now if this is just a learning curve problem. There are no signs this presidency's grip on foreign affairs is getting more solid as time passes. The same problems seem simply to recur, often in the same



form and on the same subject. That is the discouraging thing."

I heard similar observations from staunchly pro-American British, French and German officials on a recent trip to Europe, where the Bosnian crisis has significantly eroded American credibility.

To be blunt about it, some of America's best friends in Europe have concluded that they cannot work constructively with this administration and are resigned just to endure it. They will not say so publicly. But they no longer bother to hide that attitude in private.

The Europeans are accustomed to America asserting its own agenda and muscling them to achieve its goals. They know how to respond to that approach and protect their interests. What leaves them at a loss are

the inconsistencies and omissions of recent U.S. diplomacy on Bosnia.

An important example: The British and French felt significant progress had been made when the United States agreed to a Geneva conference on Bosnia based on a settlement giving the Serbs 49 percent of Bosnian territory. Barely 24 hours before the conference began, the Europeans discovered that the United States had also given its blessing to a Bosnian-Croat map that awarded the Serbs only 42 percent of the land.

The State Department initially could not explain to Paris or London how this had happened or which commitment was the real one. (It turned out to be the 51-49 division.)

"This is either completely amateurish or extremely cynical," a se-

nior British official said. "The lack of comprehension that now exists between us and Washington is greater than at any time in my experience."

European puzzlement over U.S. intentions will have been deepened by the May 12 debate of the Senate passing two conflicting bills on lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia and the president's qualified opposition to lifting the embargo spelled out in a major foreign policy address at the U.S. Naval Academy on May 25.

Clever stage management of the trips to Europe and some well-delivered speeches fall into the "necessary but not sufficient" category. Even as they polish their foreign policy image, the president and his advisers should be thinking hard about improving the product.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Consider This: A Broader Confederation to Pacify the Balkans

By Mihajlo Mihajlov and Max Singer

WASHINGTON — Massacres in Bosnia are only the early consequences of dividing Yugoslavia (the mother of all ethnically mixed countries) into smaller, more nearly "pure" states. "Ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia and Croatia will be followed by ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, Macedonia and elsewhere; and there will be new wars, which may well expand beyond Yugoslavia.

The only way to end the tragedy is to go in the opposite direction — uniting, not dividing, making a bigger, more mixed country: a Balkan confederation that includes not only former Yugoslavia but Albania and Bulgaria.

The first reaction to this suggestion from people who have been in the Balkans is a polite smile or derisive laughter. Southeastern Europe may be the part of the world with the highest proportion of people who would rather take their own neighbor's eye than keep their own.

But that is not the whole story. These people have lived mixed together for centuries, mostly in peace, and intermarriages are common. While most of the time an essential element of keeping the peace has been imperial power — Austrian, Turkish, Communist — it is not inconceivable that a suitable substitute for imperial power can be constructed.

The real response, then, is not to consider the idea a joke but, rather, to ask a question: How bad must it get before the great democracies consider what is necessary to give a Balkan confederation a chance of success?

Now, Western governments are trying to end the crisis with evasive solutions for Bosnia that are clearly inadequate. So far, Albania and Bulgaria have not felt the effects of watching Albanian and Macedonian-Bulgarian communities destroyed in Yugoslavia. But what to do when the crisis worsens, as it will?

Judging whether a larger confederation would ever become the best available alternative requires looking at each stage of the problem separately: Could a suitable constitution be agreed upon by any set of representatives of each national community? If

so, could it get enough support in each country, and could it overcome any government resistance? If it were installed, could it survive?

A confederation that brings peace would succeed even if it did not have a strong central government, democracy, an integrated economy or social justice. Those can come later.

The ancient lesson says a confederation would build on that it is not so bad to be a minority in a country where everybody is a minority. It is

republic and a minority in one or more other parts of the country (except Hungarians and Turks, who would not be a majority anywhere, and Slovenians, who would not have a substantial minority anywhere).

Albania would benefit from joining because that is a way, short of war, to protect the Albanians of Kosovo and Macedonia who are already oppressed and in danger of being slaughtered. The Bulgarians would gain by peacefully protecting the

The first reaction to this suggestion is often a polite smile. But must we stand aside as the chaos spreads?

safe to be a minority in a province if the majority group in your province is itself a minority in another province of the same country, and there is an overall government with a stake in peace and unity.

A Balkan confederation, with its capital in the ancient, mixed city of Sarajevo, would have about 10 million Serbs, 8 million Bulgarians, 5 million Albanians (most of them Muslims), 5 million Croats, 2 million Bosnian Muslims, 1.5 million Macedonians (whom many consider to be Bulgarians), about a half million each of Montenegrins and Hungarians, and almost as many Turkish Muslims — plus 1.5 million Slovenians if Slovenia decided to be a part of it.

But it is a mistake only to consider national groups. In most recent Yugoslav censuses, nearly 10 percent of the people gave their nationality as "Yugoslav," because they were from mixed marriages, or immigrants, or did not want to identify with a national group. The millions of people who are not clearly Serbs or Croats or Muslims can only find a clear national identity in a larger unit such as Yugoslavia or a confederation.

A Balkan confederation would have enough Bulgarians and Albanians to balance the Serbs, and within the confederation each national group would be a majority in one

Macedonians, for whom they feel responsible. Furthermore, Bulgaria has always seen itself as an integral part of the Balkan region with the other southern Slav peoples.

Although joining a Balkan confederation would mean that Albania and Bulgaria would lose their small separate sovereignties, and thus their independent foreign policy responsibilities, they would keep their president, Parliament, etc., and would gain identity and protection as part of a country large enough, and with enough historical importance, to be a substantial member of Europe.

The Croats and Bosnian Muslims would gain from the creation of a confederation because most of them could go home to their traditional areas without being dominated or killed by the Serbs. And the Croats would again be united in a single country and would have a chance of having Krajina restored to Croatia.

Although the more nationalistic Serbs would oppose the federation, many would support it. It would, after all, mean that all Serbs would be living in the same country and that Serbs would not be isolated from other groups. Further, by giving up some of what has been gained, they would become the largest group in a Balkan confederation — which appeals to a Serbian taste for a grand role.

Hope for Palestinians and Israelis, but Also a Long Road Ahead

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — Arab self-rule in Jericho and Gaza, the Palestinians' first step on the road to national independence, comes only after years of occupation, with all its violence and repression, and with the failure of not only the Oslo accords but the Palestinian determination to shake off the Israeli yoke, but the occupation became a growing moral, political and security burden for Israel.

It is not surprising now that both sides feel fed up. But the new hope is mixed with anxiety, linked to uncertainty over the major challenges ahead. For Palestinians, the four biggest challenges are: to organize a functioning administration; to mobilize financial resources and technical expertise; to maintain internal law and order; and to prevent acts of violence aimed at Israel.

Israel's readiness to proceed with full implementation of the agreement will depend on the performance of the autonomy arrangements, particularly in preventing hostile acts. The need to rein in extremists will severely test the Palestinian authorities.

Progress will also rely on the determination of the Israeli government to resist its own militant opposition. The hard core of this opposition, mired in mysticism or false messianism, labors under the illusion that Israel can rule forever over 1.5 million disaffected Palestinians. The vocal power of these militants, unmatched by real political and physical strength, resounds more in the media than in the minds of most Israelis. Still, the government does not underestimate the danger; it is determined to restrain the extremists by force of law.

With the completion of the military pullout from Jericho and Gaza and the transfer of civilian administration to local authorities, the next step is the holding of elections in the

West Bank and Gaza to set up a legitimate Palestinian administrative body, legalizing existing cooperation in areas of mutual interest, such as a continued regulated access of Palestinians to the Israel labor market; redeployment of Israeli forces in accordance with the Oslo accord; and control of extremist elements trying to interfere with the government's contractual undertakings.

But several goals must be met first. On the Arab side, these include: the election of a pro-peace administration pledged to implement the principles of the Oslo declaration; a marked improvement in social and economic conditions; strict observance of the rights and duties undertaken by the parties to the agreements; a supportive attitude by neighboring Arab states; benevolent assistance by the United States and its partners; and a cessation of fears, ideological disputes and violence.

On Israel's part, the requirements include: pursuance of policies designed to accelerate the process, avoiding legalistic quibbles; cooperation in areas of mutual interest, such as a continued regulated access of Palestinians to the Israel labor market; redeployment of Israeli forces in accordance with the Oslo accord; and control of extremist elements trying to interfere with the government's contractual undertakings.

The determination of the final status of the territories, to be completed within five years, will require internal clarification of Israel's position on the territorial and constitutional configuration of the territories; the future of the settlements; and the positions of Arab inhabitants in united Jerusalem, Israel's capital.

It would be advisable for Israel to clarify the ultimate location of its eastern boundary, as well as its constitutional preference for the emerging Palestinian entity. It should consider whether a sovereign Palestinian state would be a source of stability or

of constant friction, and whether it would be safer and more advantageous for all concerned to support the formation of an autonomous Palestinian region enjoying all the prerogatives of independence, except defense and foreign affairs, linked in a federation with Jordan and Israel.

The future of the settlements in the territories will depend on whether settlers want to stay put under Palestinian jurisdiction or prefer to move into enclaves in the autonomy zone or to resettle within Israel.

The Oslo and Cairo agreements call for talks on Jerusalem's status to begin three years after the start of implementation. Given Israel's firm determination to retain undivided Jerusalem as its capital and the Arab resolve to gain sovereign control over the Islamic holy shrines and the Arab-inhabited eastern part of the city, Jerusalem looks like the toughest outstanding question and should be placed at the bottom of the agenda for negotiations.

Yasser Arafat's recent call for a jihad to take Jerusalem, even if he later issued a "clarification," was nonetheless a setback to prospects for a rational discussion of the issue. Jerusalem, cradle of the Hebrew and the spiritual focus of the Jewish people, had never in its millennial history been the capital of an Arab state. Safeguards for the protection of and access to the holy places of Islam and Christianity, as well as the free functioning of their religious institutions, can be ensured by agreement.

Israel and the states committed to the peaceful settlement of the conflict are watching intensely, and with sympathy, as the Palestinian people take their first steps on the road to self-rule. All through history the Palestinians had been subjected to foreign rule — Turkish, British, Jordanian

and Israeli in this century alone. No wonder their leadership has had difficulty moving forward.

If necessary, Israel will offer a helping hand, provided that the internal controversies of the Palestinians do not give way to acts of hostility.

The final settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will depend on the nature and direction of Palestinian policy and performance; Israel's flexibility and agility in moving more quickly toward agreed objectives; and support from outside parties in building bridges of confidence.

The overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict requires that peace negotiations proceed concurrently on all

fronts. At present the Syrian track, although still slow, holds promise, provided American diplomacy continues its energetic efforts at mediation.

The future of relations between the Palestinians and Israel will probably pass through three stages: first, separation by a clear delineation of the borders recognized by both; then an extension of cooperation; and, eventually, a form of association within a wider, perhaps confederal, framework.

The writer is a former director-general of the Israel Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bulgaria in Crisis

PARIS — Last week the attention of Europe was directed to events in Serbia. This week it is the turn of Bulgaria. The sudden dismissal of M. Stambouloff almost resembles a coup d'Etat, and two such events in the Balkan Peninsula have much significance. This is the impression among political men in all the European capitals. In each country, however, great reliance is placed on the general desire for peace, and on the reluctance of its neighbors to go to war. Better guarantees could scarcely be found. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that for many years past M. Stambouloff has been at one and the same time the stimulant and the antidote of a nation always ready for battle, and that it is not easy to foresee what course Bulgaria may pursue.

1919: Wilson in France

PARIS — President Wilson, standing in the midst of America's dead in the

cemetery of Surannes yesterday afternoon (May 30), in the course of one of the most impressive and remarkable speeches of his career, paid solemn tribute to the American troops who fell in the war. The ceremony was a unique observance of Memorial Day in the history of the United States. The President of the United States was on foreign but friendly soil, paying tribute in the name of all Americans to their fellow countrymen who have died in the great war.

1944: Not a New League

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Secretary of State Cordell Hull extended invitations today (May 30) to the governments of Great Britain, Russia and China to send representatives to the United Nations for informal conversations on formation of an international organization to maintain post-war security, which President Roosevelt said later, would not take the form of the League of Nations.



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OPINION

On the \$100,000 Profit, Time to Find the 'Loser'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bit by excruciating bit, like an adhesive being pulled off an old wound, the cover story about the Clintons' amazing, one-year 10,000 percent "profit" in the commodities markets is being peeled away.

With each disclosure of blatantly preferential treatment and credit improperly extended, of trades made in their behalf with little or perhaps no Clinton input, and of records strangely missing for one in five key transactions — it becomes harder for the Clintons and their apologists to maintain the fiction that the financial bonanza had anything to do with business judgment or even luck.

Common sense suggests that a person or persons unknown, possibly acting through third parties, determined that the new governor of Arkansas and his wife would be the recipient of almost exactly \$100,000 in trading "profits" on the wildly risky commodities markets. Wouldn't a hidden friend in need later have a substantial call on the Clintons?

If my theory is correct, and as information continues to be developed to show the passivity of the Clinton participation, the directing of a huge bundle of money into the Clinton pocket could be classified under a word that has only been whispered in connection with this deal: bribery, in its most modern form.

I do not use the term in its narrow legal sense, requiring a specific quid pro quo. Rather, I base my definition

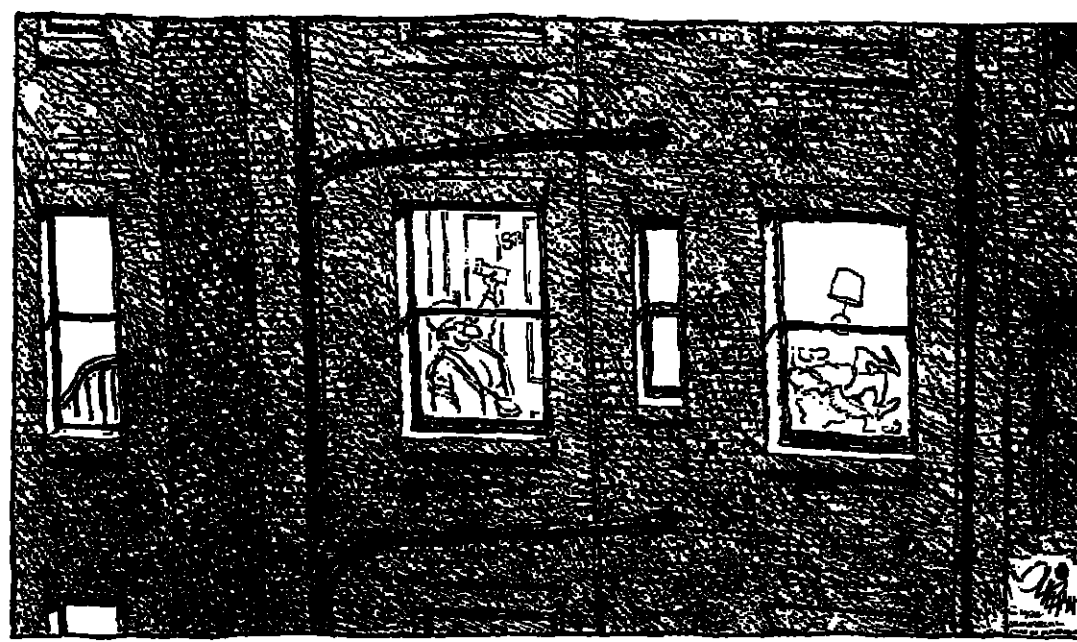
on Merriam-Webster's Third Unabridged: "a price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct esp. of a person in a position of trust (as a public official)."

That's the way the subtle new bribery works: Make somebody beholden to you, through an untraceable source, and somewhere down the line the public official is likely to smile kindly on one of your government-regulated enterprises.

In the Clinton case of sudden wealth through commodity trading, however, there is this wrinkle: When somebody wins \$100,000 in this game, it means that others lose exactly that much. Just as the winners dutifully declare the profits on their tax returns, the losers declare their losses — and thereby reduce their tax liability.

The winning Clintons, slipping past the requirement to go into detail, reported a net income of \$72,000 from commodity trading on their 1979 return. Their statement, which does not label this income the gift that I think it is, should not worry them. Even if it is a gift, reward or favor, they are in the clear: The six-year statute of limitations on Section 7206 of the Internal Revenue Code — about willful false statements on a tax return — ran out long ago.

But the person or persons unknown who "lost" this money, if they did so deliberately by allocating the loss "leg" of a trade to themselves (or to anyone



'Cattle futures is where it's at! I just put all our savings in cattle futures.'

in what I suspect is a conspiracy), might have a problem if anybody began poking around in old records or taking testimony under oath.

That is because they probably deducted their losses on their own tax returns, reducing the amount they owed the IRS. According to a source familiar with the case, the Clintons, with disney at the time, were agents at the Little Rock office, that trick of sharing with Uncle Sam the cost of making the winners rich might constitute tax fraud.

"Section 6663, the fraud penalty pro-

vision, has no statute of limitations," he or she informs me. "You could prosecute for an offense clear back to 1913, when income taxes began."

Thus, the way to discover possible motives behind the transfer of a bonanza to the Clintons — the nest egg underneath the Whitewater hen — would be for the special counsel Robert Fiske to call Clinton advisers and brokers, including their clients as well as those behind the Clintons' small account at Stephens Inc., before one of his grand juries.

This he is not doing. Nonindepend-

ent counsel is sticking to his charter rather than follow where the trail leads.

If he won't investigate, who will? Last week, a House-Senate conference finally agreed on an Independent Counsel Act: The Senate promptly confirmed it, and the House final action is scheduled this week. President Clinton cannot avoid signing it.

If the Fiske force continues to flinch, a truly independent, court-appointed counsel would be better suited to getting the whole truth about the \$100,000 "profit."

The New York Times.

A Plywood Force at Calais, And Phony Radio Chatter

By Roy Godson

WASHINGTON — In the days ahead we will celebrate the spectacular achievements, and honor the tremendous sacrifice, of D-Day — June 6, 1944. But the retelling of the massive invasion — involving 5,000 ships, 20,000 vehicles and more than 150,000 soldiers on June 6 alone — will be incomplete if we do not recall that D-Day's success was made possible by a

tanks, barges and aircraft. They did not, however, detect that most were made of plywood, paint and tarpaulin. Nor, because of artful Allied security practices, did they detect the building of the man-made "harbors" intended for use at the harborless Normandy beaches. And finally, though German intelligence intercepted Allied radio communications, it was the phony chatter of a nonexistent army, over which a very real U.S. Army general, George Patton, presided.

Because of Ultra, the Allies knew that Hitler had swallowed the bait. But it was not enough simply to shield the June 6 assault. Success depended on convincing Hitler that Normandy was a feint to mask the "real" assault at Calais. The Allies made a bold gambit: They provided the Germans advance notice of the Normandy invasion. A British double agent, Juan Pujol Garcia, code-named "Garbo," tipped his German handlers of the landing hours before the first wave of men and equipment hit the beach.

Too late to do the Germans any good, Garbo's warning cemented his credentials as a top spy, setting the stage for a more critical step in the deception effort. By June 9, 1944, the German generals were clamoring for reinforcements at Normandy. Hitler initially complied. But then Garbo urgently reported that all of his "agents" — fictitious creations of British counterintelligence — were convinced that Normandy was a diversion. The real strike, Garbo insisted, would still occur at Calais.

Hitler read Garbo's cable and rescinded the order to reinforce Normandy. For critical weeks after D-Day, the Führer continued to hold in reserve more than a quarter-million German soldiers awaiting the much-anticipated attack at Calais.

So what is the lesson to be drawn from D-Day for today?

At a minimum, it challenges the notion, perpetuated not long ago in a newspaper editorial, that "spy wars are a sideshow of passionate interest to the actors, but of marginal significance for national policy."

More broadly, the brilliance of Allied counterintelligence strategists, analysts and operators involved in planning D-Day is a reminder that governments that take counterintelligence seriously hold an advantage, sometimes a crucial advantage, over states that do not.

This will be true as long as states have adversaries, and each has an interest in masking its true intentions and capabilities from the other.

The writer is a professor of government at Georgetown University and coordinator of the Washington-based Consortium for the Study of Intelligence. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Standing Between Giants

Regarding "Germany and Russia Are Getting Together" (Opinion, May 17) by Jim Hoagland:

While accepting overall the analysis of Mr. Hoagland, I take little comfort from a lessening of American power in European affairs. I strongly believe that American leadership must be enhanced to achieve a balance between Germany and Russia.

Germany is seeking American involvement in the shaping of Europe's future because American foreign policy lacks direction. Indeed, many U.S. senators have voiced misgivings over the Clinton administration policy toward Russia.

I have a dream of a strong America that is clearly in control of the situation. I have a dream of America standing right in the middle of the two European giants. I have a dream of America showing determination and leadership and not just watching events unfold.

I agree with Mr. Hoagland that the United States and other NATO mem-

bers do not necessarily have cause to suspect the motives of Germans and Russians in establishing their new dialogue. But I also believe that America must be involved, not just because its friends are kindly extending an invitation to participate, but because it is profoundly in the national interest.

It is good to hear that there is a strong Bonn-Washington partnership. It is interesting to note that there is a new dynamic at work in the Bonn-Moscow conversations. But let me ask one simple question: Where does America stand in all of this?

CHRISTIAN D. DE FOULLOY,
Geneva.

Risky 'Equidistance'

Part of the cause of the never-ending quality of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina lies in the excessive legalism of international organizations. In 1991, when Yugoslavia began to fall apart, Croatia expected the European Community and

United Nations to quickly accept its bid for independence, hoping that its international recognition would stave off the looming Yugoslav Army aggression.

In the absence of international recognition, and due to its lack of firepower, Croatia could not put up credible deterrence against Yugoslav aggression. Territorial appetites, Croatia had to wait six long months before it was finally recognized by the European Community, and several more months before it joined the UN club.

Meanwhile, it had lost 25 percent of its territory to the invading Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army, and continues to shoulder a burden of over 500,000 refugees and displaced people.

In order to explain away its blatant aggression, the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army elegantly described its onslaught as a "necessary procedure to punish Croat, CIA-sponsored fascist outlaws." Unfortunately, these widespread myths still abound in Serbia.

It must be noted that a large number of Croatian officials have an anti-fascist

and democratic background and are resolutely opposed to all types of totalitarian temptations. It is, indeed, remarkable to observe the proliferation of different political parties and media openness in a war-torn Croatia.

Over the last two years, the United Nations and other international actors have not been able to find a solution for the Serb-occupied territories in Croatia, let alone put an end to the carnage in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. Today, international actors and some media representatives seem to be running out of formulas on how to end this conflict in the heart of Europe.

Some foreign politicians and journalists now resort to the self-serving cliché that the chaos in Bosnia-Herzegovina is inherent to the "tribal" and "religious" history of the warring Balkan peoples. When this quasi-racist argument fails to hold ground, the guilt for the ongoing killings is then attributed to the Serbs, Croats and Muslims alike.

The legal options for Croatia and

neighboring, war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina have been difficult since the day of Serbian aggression. The international community has constantly pushed the Bosnian Muslims and Croats to negotiate with the invading Serbs, thus inadvertently providing legitimacy to the Serbian land grab.

This exercise in international "legal equidistance," while seriously crippling the credibility of the United Nations, risks sparking a much wider war in the Balkans.

TOMISLAV SUNIC,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Zagreb, Croatia.

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BOOKS

LEONARD BERNSTEIN

By Humphrey Burton. Illustrated. 594 pages. \$25. New York: Doubleday.

Reviewed by
Bernard Holland

ONE of my last experiences of Leonard Bernstein was a performance of the "New World" Symphony at Avery Fisher Hall in 1986. In the famous slow movement, Dvorak's orchestra sings a lovely made-up folk tune, a melody later played in "Going Home" and into a place in musical lore. It is a simple song, Bernstein made it an anguished lament in a performance so gloriously slow as to take the breath away. It was brilliant conducting, sustaining a powerful mood at an impossible tempo.

"Going Home" popped into my mind three-quarters of the way through Humphrey Burton's "Leonard Bernstein," the new and somewhat official biography of the American musician, who died in 1990. Burton is dutifully quoting critics of Bernstein's 1973 Norton Lectures at Harvard, and one is the writer Michael Steinberg, who regards Bernstein's "fatal gift of progress" as well as a performance less about the soul of Antonin Dvorak than the soul of Leonard Bernstein.

This may seem a negative way to introduce the life of a man who did

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Vivian Lewis, editor of Global Investing, a newsletter specializing in international stocks, is reading "Moss" by Art Spiegelman.

"He has increased the understanding of the Holocaust by this extraordinary device of drawing its participants as cats and mice, thus adding an incredible dimension to the way human beings behave." (Lawrence Malkin, IHT)



so much for music, but so colored are Bernstein's magnificent achievements by his monstrous need for self-promotion that one is compelled to do so. His appetite for every aspect of life was awesome, and if we attempt to separate the person from the music, we fail to recognize the powerful inner source that fed his hunger.

As Burton's year-by-year, often month-by-month chronicle tells us, Bernstein's frenetic embrace of popular and classical cultures was well advanced during his upper-middle-class adolescence in Massena, New York. He composed for Broadway, the opera house, the concert stage. He played the piano. He conducted. He was a master of television and an eloquent explainer of his art. Stravinsky called him "a department store of music."

In a city not known for its love of

Americans or of Jews, the Vienna Philharmonic worshiped Leonard Bernstein. Israel thought him a political asset. During his years at the New York Philharmonic, rehearsals were chaotic, but this professionally calmed bunch of players loved him dearly. Bernstein had the aura of a pop star, which made it all the more galling for his ego when he once appeared scantily clad on the beaches of Ipanema and was recognized by no one. In his bisexual private life, in his social and political passions and in his bouts with food, drink and pills, Bernstein was an insatiable devotee, his faults and virtues indivisible.

For example, he almost single-handedly resurrected the symphonies of Mahler. Why? One reason was a visionary desire to restore a neglected repertoire. The other reason is equally clear. This was music

written by a conductor for conductors, and its mammoth complications were soluble only by a charismatic leader operating at center stage. That kind of hunger for attention follows Bernstein's life from his education at Harvard, his immersion in the American musical and his spectacular triumphs as a symphonic conductor to his stubbornly fought physical and creative decline, lived out amid splendid affluence.

Burton, a British television and film director, has worked hard to be objective, but he hasn't a chance. He has the good sense to include unpleasant facts, but hagiography is in the air. He followed Bernstein and his life for 30 years. Although he carefully depicts Bernstein's successes and failures, his youthful homosexual exploits and the joys and sorrows of his marriage to Felicia Montealegre, he asks few hard questions. The view in this book is always from within the Bernstein camp.

Despite the candor, Bernstein's detractors are acknowledged and then fended off, like enemies. Bernstein, for example, is shown blaming a heavy conducting schedule for his waning creativity. No one asks if he simply had no more to say as a composer. Maybe it is not true, but the question must be asked. Burton's biography is valuable for its wide access to Bernstein's papers. It is also a kind of hymn. The two facts go hand in hand.

Leonard Bernstein came to music at a time when American composers were still refining away their natural rambunctiousness, suppressing a surreptitious love of gaudy colors and loud noise. American classical music would have a native flavor but adhere to European taste. Bernstein balked. He saw the power of popular music. He made our bad taste beautiful. In two splendid stage works, "Trouble in Tahiti" and "West Side Story," he legitimized American vulgarity and turned the accepted aesthetics of classical music on its ear.

If Leonard Bernstein's later music is less interesting, if his absurd waggles and leaps on the conductor's podium drove us mad, if his private adventures caused the occasional shudder, there is "West Side Story," which helped give the country a strong and joyous voice of its own.

Bernard Holland is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

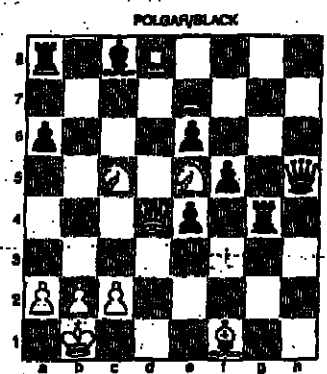
By Robert Byrne

VISWANATHAN ANAND triumphed in the Moscow Amber Tournament in Moscow. The high quality of the play can be seen in Anand's defeat of Judit Polgar in their blindfold-quick game in Round 1.

The sophisticated players of today know that when they set up a Scheveningen Variation Sicilian Defense with 3...d6, they are likely to be confronted by the sharp Keres Attack with 6 g4, which aims for a high-powered onslaught. But they also know that if the attack does not succeed, the white position can become overextended and flimsy.

The standard weapon of fighting against a wing assault — a counter-attack in the center — does not work in this opening. Thus, 8...d5 would be repelled by 9 Bb5 Bb7 10 ed Nd4 11 Bb7 Qd7 12 Qd4 Nd5 13 Nd5 Qd5 14 Qd5 ed 15 Bc3, with White having strong endgame pressure against the isolated d5 pawn after 16 O-O-O.

In a similar situation against Polgar last year in Madrid, Anand, recaptured with 10 hg, but this time he went for the provocative 10 Bg5. It involved a pawn sacrifice: that Polgar accepted with 16...f6 17 Bc3 Rh4. Anand was counting on his



Position after 34...Qh5

rapid development and black weak points at e6 and g6 to justify his ambitions.

After 18 Ne4 Nd5, Anand went right to battle with 19 f4!

On 19...Ne4 20 Qg2, Polgar could not counterattack with 20...Bb7 because 21 Ne6! Q7 22 Ng7 Bg7 23 Rg7 Nc3 24 bc Bg2 25 R7 Bf1 26 R6 Ng4 27 Rf6 Nc3 28 R6 Kf7 29 Ra3 Rf4 30 cb yields White an endgame two pawns ahead.

After 20...Ng5 21 Qg3 Rg4 22 Qh3 f5 23 fe 24 Nf3, Polgar had a material advantage of rook and three pawns for two knights, but the black king was still a target in the center.

She tried 24...Be7, but after 25 Qh5 Kf8, Anand cut a path into the black position with 26 Bb6! On 26...Qb6, there could have followed 27 Ne5 Kg8 28 Q7 Kh7 29 Ng4 Qb7 30 Ne5! Q7 (30...Bc5 31 Nf6 Kd6 leads to 32 Qh5 mate) 31 Be2 Qh3 32 Qe7 fg 33 Qg5, with annihilation to come.

Polgar hung on with 26...Qb8 27 Bc5! Bc5 28 Rd8 Ke7 29 Qe8 Kf6 30 Ne5 Qe7, but after 31 Qf8 Q7 32 Qd6 e4 33 Qd4 Ke7 34 Ne5 Qh5, Anand delivered the lethal blow with 35 Rg8!, threatening 36 Qd8 mate. After the desperate 35...Bb7 36 Qd7 Kf6 37 Ng4 Qg4 38 Qe6, Polgar gave up rather than prolong the agony with 38...Kg5 39 Rg7.

SIKIAN DEFENSE		White	Black
Move	Polgar	Move	Polgar
1	d4	1	d5
2	c4	2	c6
3	e4	3	e6
4	f4	4	f5
5	g4	5	g6
6	h4	6	h5
7	g5	7	g4
8	h5	8	h4
9	g6	9	g5
10	f5	10	f4
11	e5	11	e4
12	d5	12	d4
13	c5	13	c4
14	b4	14	b3
15	a4	15	a3
16	g4	16	g3
17	f4	17	f3
18	e4	18	e3
19	d4	19	d3
20	c4	20	c3
21	b4	21	b3
22	a4	22	a3
23	g4	23	g3
24	f4	24	f3
25	e4	25	e3
26	d4	26	d3
27	c4	27	c3
28	b4	28	b3
29	a4	29	a3
30	g4	30	g3
31	f4	31	f3
32	e4	32	e3
33	d4	33	d3
34	c4	34	c3
35	b4	35	b3
36	a4	36	a3
37	g4	37	g3
38	f4	38	f3
39	e4	39	e3
40	d4	40	d3

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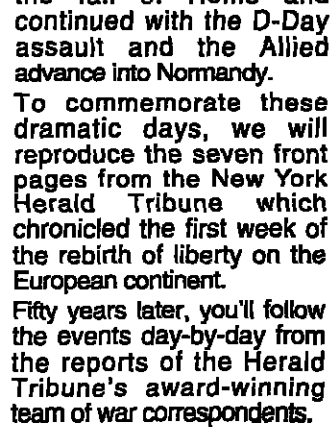
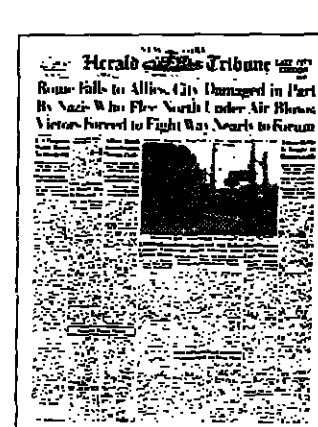
JUNE 5-11 1944

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For North Korea, a U.S.-Asian Carrot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea has been offered economic aid in return for international inspections of installations suspected of a nuclear arms connection, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Monday.

"It has been conveyed to them that if they opened their door, South Korea, the United States, China and Japan could join hands and extend as much cooperation as possible in raising living standards in North Korea," he told the House of Representatives budget committee.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, who also appeared before the committee, said Japan was worried about North Korea's refusal to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to sample fuel rods being removed from a nuclear reactor at Yongbyon.

The Security Council was expected to discuss on Tuesday what to do in response to North Korea's refusal. The agency has said Pyongyang is in violation of safeguard rules under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

France, through its Foreign Ministry spokesman in Paris, said Monday that "the adoption of sanctions by the Security Council would become indispensable" if council members confirmed the agency findings.

The sampling of spent fuel rods is necessary to determine if weapons-grade plutonium has been diverted.

The Japanese foreign minister said, "We are concerned because it will become difficult if they go ahead at the current pace."

A senior Japanese official said he was aware of press reports that North Korea was preparing to test a missile that could strike Japan with a nuclear warhead.

"But I would like to refrain from commenting on what they might do," said the official. Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai.

He said he was not certain if the projected test was linked to the nuclear standoff.

In May last year, North Korea test-fired the Nodong-1 missile, which has a range of 1,000 kilometers (625 miles), in the Sea of Japan.

Yomiuri reported Saturday that

the Japanese government learned of the new launching plan from U.S. satellite intelligence reports. These indicated that trucks and cranes had arrived at a missile base in North Korea and a number of survey ships to gauge the flight of missiles were anchored offshore.

In Seoul, senior officials disclosed that South Korea had asked the United States not to resume high-level talks with North Korea unless the nuclear inspections were allowed.

South Korea also is asking China to persuade North Korea to drop its opposition to full inspections, they said.

"It is our government's position that there should be no high-level U.S.-North Korea talks unless

agreement is reached with the agency on inspections," said a South Korean official, who asked not to be identified.

Another ministry official said the South Korean position was conveyed when Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo met with U.S. Ambassador James Laney on Monday.

Last week, the United States said it was willing to resume high-level talks with North Korea on the nuclear dispute and setting terms for better bilateral relations. Two previous rounds made no progress.

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea convened a meeting of security-related cabinet officials Monday. "International efforts to resolve the dispute through dialogue are at a crucial crossroads," he said.

(AFP, Reuters)

HUNGARY: Entrepreneurs Backing Ex-Communists

Continued from Page 1

all walks of life with fond memories of the security and welfare benefits of the old system. According to official returns from Sunday's runoff elections, the Socialists will have 209 of 386 seats in Parliament, a clear majority.

"There has been quite a shift in the [Socialist] voter profile," he said in an interview. "It is much more anti-market, anti-privatization, more for egalitarian values and social redistribution. They are

the traditional, old-time socialist supporters."

"This is something that should bother the Socialist Party and everybody else since they didn't run on a traditional socialist program," he added. "But it's basic wants to go back to egalitarian solutions."

In the wake of the Socialist victory, the question being asked by Hungarians and foreigners alike is which faction of the now highly eclectic Socialist Party will prevail in the coming struggle to define its economic and social policies?

Will it be the more orthodox, old-time socialists and labor unions led by Sándor Nagy, second on the party's election list? Or the faction led by László Bekesi, the party's chief liberal reformer, third on the list and tipped to become the next finance minister?

The party is scheduled to hold a convention here Saturday both to formally name its prime minister and outline its policies.

Peter Zwack, the only member of the small Party of Entrepreneurs to be elected to Parliament, believes the question of which faction prevails inside the Socialist Party will make a big difference as to Hungary's future political stability and economic prospects.

He is worried that the Socialist Party leader, Gyula Horn, who is expected to be its candidate for prime minister Saturday, is basically more sympathetic to the "old socialist" Nagy wing than the new "social democrat" Bekesi line.

"We don't know which wing is stronger, the old socialists or the social democrats," Mr. Zwack said in an interview. "The party might split into two factions."

"Many fear is that if Mr. Horn and Mr. Nagy get the upper hand, then the liberal Bekesi program won't go through and the union influence will be so strong on a Socialist government that there's no chance for an economic revival."

Right now, Mr. Horn is talking as if he were on Mr. Bekesi's side and a true believer in liberal economic reform, although Free Democrat leaders were asking today why Mr. Bekesi was absent from the podium at the victory news conference on Sunday night while Mr. Nagy, the labor union chief, was there.

In a broadcast interview, he sought to reassure skeptics that there were no longer any Communist "hard-liners" left within the Socialist Party's ranks.

During the campaign, Mr. Horn echoed Mr. Bekesi's proposal for a "social pact" between the government, labor unions and employers to set prices, wages and other policies while the country gets on with its painful free market reforms.

Libya Finishes Pullout From the Aouzou Strip

Reuters

TUNIS — Libyan troops have completed their withdrawal from the Aouzou Strip, a Chadian diplomat in the Libyan capital said Monday, and Chad said it was ready to take over the desert area.

The Tripoli-based diplomat said a handover ceremony would take place on Monday in the desert strip, which Chad and Libya fought over for years. In February, the International Court of Justice ruled that it belonged to Chad.

POPE: 'No' to Women

Continued from Page 1

choosing the twelve men whom he made the foundations of his church," the Pope said.

Women, therefore, should accept this situation "as the faithful observance of a plan to be ascribed to the wisdom of the Lord of the universe," the Pope said.

A Vatican statement described the doctrinal reasons for excluding women from the priesthood as "certainly true."

"Therefore, since it does not belong to matters freely open to dispute, it always requires the full and unconditional assent of the faithful, and to teach the contrary is equivalent to leading consciences into error," the statement said.

Inos Biffi, a theologian in Milan, said the significance of the document lay "not so much in the content as the form."

The doctrine of reserving the ordination of priests for men is part of the patrimony of the church," he said. "But in declaring it, that is, in defining it, the Pope has brought to bear all his special and nonfallible charisma."

Although the letter represented no departure from the Pope's long-held views, it is an injunction against discussion of women priests coincided with a wider debate among Christians about the role of women.

Last March, the Anglican Church admitted women priests for the first time, dividing its own ranks and sending a chill over its relations with Rome. The letter on Monday, some Vatican officials said, may have been designed in part to tell Anglican priests opposed to the ordination of women that they would find a long-term spiritual home in the Catholic Church.

Additionally, the Vatican plans a synod next October on the theme of religious life, and officials said the Pope wished to ensure that the ordination of women did not become part of the agenda.

The church denies that such views are discriminatory.

"The nonadmission of women to priestly ordination cannot mean that women are of lesser dignity, nor can it be construed as discrimination against them," the Pope's letter said, because "the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God and Mother of the church, received neither the mission proper to the apostles nor the ministerial priesthood."

He described the presence and role of women in the church as "absolutely necessary and irreplaceable," quoting from earlier Vatican teaching that women's role in the church was "of capital importance both for the renewal and humanization of society and for the rediscovery by believers of the true face of the church."

EUROPE: France Calls for 'New Founding Contract'

Continued from Page 1

national on the existing members' signing a new founding contract. The ideas were "an interesting contribution to the further preparations of the '96 conference," a senior German official said. "We will study them."

The French proposal, described as a convention rather than a treaty or constitution, would institutionalize a so-called variable geometry in Europe whereby some Union members can leave skeptics behind and deepen cooperation in certain areas.

Mr. Lamassoure said the new contract would obligate Union members to adhere to all areas of cooperation outlined in the Maastricht treaty — including plans for a single currency, foreign and security policy, and immigration and justice affairs — or lose their right to vote on those matters. At the same time a core group of "new founders," led by France and Germany, would state their determination to press ahead in those areas.

The German official said variable geometry was already established in Maastricht, which allows Britain to opt out of a single currency and social legislation. As for the future, he said Bonn wanted to avoid setting up any second-class

membership status for Eastern Europe and sought to focus instead on transitional arrangements designed to prepare those countries for membership.

One British official dismissed the proposal as "an intellectual kite-flying exercise," given Germany's priority to pulling Eastern Europe into the Union and Spain's opposition to the early adoption of a single currency by a limited group of countries.

The Lamassoure initiative and Germany's ambiguous stance toward it underscore the strategic uncertainty that has overshadowed the alliance.

Germany has pursued its economic and security interests in Eastern Europe with growing assertiveness, most recently by using its weight to drive home membership agreements with the Nordic countries and Austria in March. Bonn sees those countries as necessary stepping stones toward the Union's eventual expansion into Eastern Europe.

"The French have not yet accepted the fact that the capital of Germany, Berlin, will be 70 kilometers away from Poland and hundreds of kilometers away from Paris," said Dominique Moisi, deputy

director of the French Institute of International Relations.

German and French officials said Chancellor Helmut Kohl, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur were likely to forge a strategic policy compromise during their meeting in Paris, which would accept the opening to the Eastern exchange for German endorsement of efforts to stabilize Algeria and other North African states.

Both sides also are expected to call for Union leaders to sign partnership and cooperation treaties with Russia and the Ukraine at their summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on June 24-25, officials said. France has dropped its intention to a Russian trade agreement to restrain its export of weapons, which pose a threat to the French nuclear fuels industry, officials indicated.

Mainly the Franco-German program will involve continuation of existing efforts rather than major new initiatives, officials said. Both sides are concerned mainly with their domestic political agendas ahead of parliamentary elections in Germany in October and the French presidential election next May.

ARCHIVES: Transfer to Germany Meets Resistance

Continued from Page 1

ing for culpits. Last year, the center processed 27,000 requests for information from agencies and 1,300 from private individuals.

Although few files in this collection contain direct documentation of mass murder, the information often helps corroborate other evidence. "When a guy writes in his résumé, 'I was assigned to KZ Auschwitz,' it's difficult for him to later claim that he wasn't there," said David Marwell, 42, the center's director.

In bulk alone the collection is staggering, covering roughly 8 miles (13 kilometers) of stacked paper. Among the party membership cards is that of Oskar Schindler, No. 6421,477, and Amon Goeth, the sadistic commandant of Plaszow concentration camp in Poland. No. 510,964; both men were portrayed in the recent film "Schindler's List."

Much of the current controversy was stirred by a magazine article in the New Yorker by the writer Gerald Posner, who questioned both the quality of the microfilming and the potential pitfalls in German privacy laws. The article contends, for example, that microfilm fails to distinguish between different colored inks used on some documents and renders some writing less legible.

More significant perhaps are

concerns about whether German archivists would hinder legitimate scholarship. German privacy law typically prohibits access to files on people until they have been dead for at least 30 years.

No Punishment In Asylum Case, Cuba Pledges

Reuters

HAVANA — More than 100 Cuban asylum-seekers holed up in the Belgian ambassador's residence will not be punished if they give up their bid to leave Cuba and exit the premises peacefully, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday. The official indicated that the assurance would be made in writing to Belgian authorities.

The official stressed that Cuba and Belgium agreed that entering diplomatic premises was not an appropriate way to leave the country. A young man staying in the residence since Saturday left the premises Monday. A Cuban official said he was not stopped by the police.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Brussels said there were 124 people at the residence, including 24 children. With the departure of the youth, 123 were left.

As to the issue of screening the original documents, however, Mr. Marwell expressed confidence that the German government would prove to be a fair administrator. Since 1988, Germany's Federal Archives has had the authority to screen requests from German citizens for entry into the Berlin Document Center, German officials contend that only one request from a scholar and less than 1 percent of requests from private citizens have been denied.

Moreover, under the agreement signed last October, the Justice Department keeps the right to impose strict access to the files.

"For the kind of access that people are concerned about — scholarship and Nazi war crime investigations — people won't see a difference," Mr. Marwell said. "Absent some dramatic change, I don't think scholars have anything to worry about."

DEATH NOTICE

Friends of GERTHARD NEHER announce with sorrow her sudden death in Paris, Friday, May 20, 1994.

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By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

"It's a peaceful life — making olive oil, going to the flower market in Arles and Cavaillon, to

August.
"It's like anywhere — there
need to do the *vie mandaine*.

be there is something in the air, in the colors, in the scents of Provence that corresponds to what fashion people feel is right for now."

By Dan Shaw.
New York Times Editor

Men's Health, a five-year-old

"Most men who exercise want to show it off," said Richard Martin, the curator of the Costume Institute.

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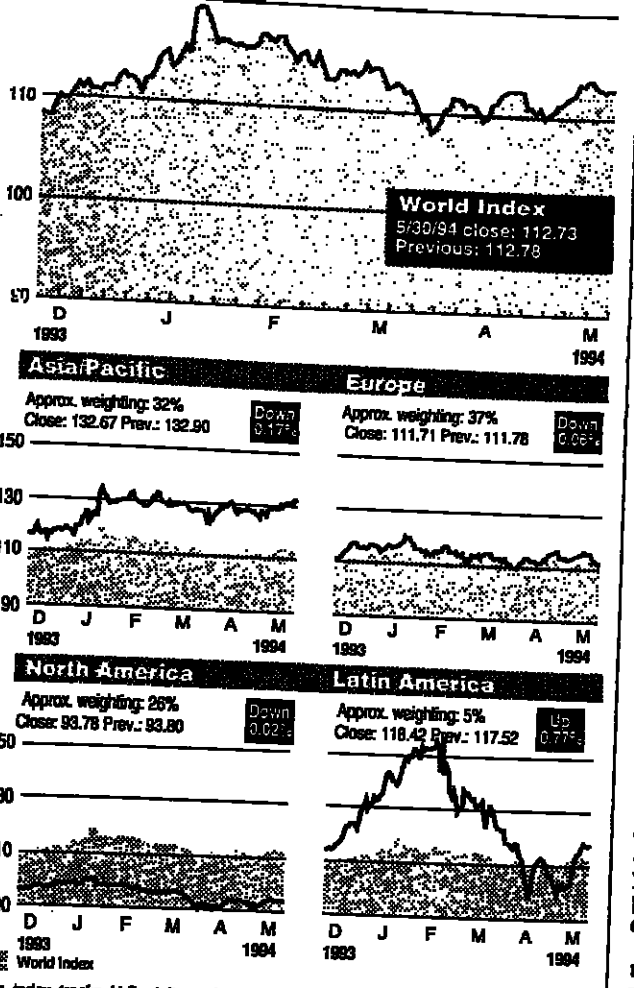
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, May 31, 1994

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THE TRIB INDEX: 112.73

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 international investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Industrial Sectors	Max. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	109.96	109.87	+0.08
Utilities	117.20	117.20	Unch.
Finance	118.88	118.99	-0.09
Services	116.80	116.86	-0.05
Capital Goods	115.87	115.81	+0.06
Raw Materials	127.08	127.73	-0.51
Consumer Goods	97.54	97.59	-0.05
Miscellaneous	127.88	127.71	+0.13

Malaysian Air Says Profit Fell

Carrier's Resales Of Aircraft Falter

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian Airline System Bhd. said Monday its net profit plunged 94 percent in the year ended March 31, and only an accounting change saved the carrier from posting a loss.

Southeast Asia's largest airline said its sales rose 9 percent, to 4.08 billion ringgit (\$2 billion), from 3.74 billion ringgit in the previous year as its overall traffic rose.

But net earnings fell to 8.4 million ringgit, or 1.2 Malaysian cents a share, from 145.6 million ringgit, or 30.1 cents a share, mainly because the carrier failed to repeat its previous success in selling used aircraft and spare parts at a profit.

The company also said profit was hit by recession in key markets, low margins on competitive international routes, losses on domestic routes and the cost of its aircraft purchases.

Malaysian Air said it earned 11.8 million ringgit last year by selling one B737-200 and various spare parts.

The carrier would have had a loss in the latest period except for an accounting change in which it increased the residual value for new aircraft — their sale value after 15 years — to 20 percent from 10 percent, slicing depreciation charges by 69.1 million ringgit.

It said the change was justified on the grounds that its new aircraft would have a large resale value because of high-technology equipment and that it was following practices adopted by other airlines.

Iberia Says Loss Narrows

The Spanish national airline Iberia Lines Aéreas de España SA said its operating loss narrowed to 13.6 billion pesetas (\$100 million) in the first four months of 1994 from 18.5 billion pesetas a year earlier, Bloomberg Business News reported from Madrid.

"The outlook for operating income this year is good, and the results could even be positive," the company said.

France-U.K. Compromise

British Can Land at Orly as of June 13

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

PARIS — France said Monday that it would allow British airlines to make four flights daily between London and Orly airport outside Paris starting June 13.

The compromise eased the latest conflict between European Union countries over how fast to deregulate industries and spur competition, but British carriers still protested the limited service.

Transport Minister Bernard Bosson of France announced the decision after a weekend meeting with John MacGregor, the British transport secretary.

Mr. MacGregor called the move a "major victory" for his government's negotiators.

Mr. Bosson said that he would strongly support a bid by French airlines to get slots at London's Heathrow airport. He said he would limit Orly access to four take-off and landing slots per company per day, and from the summer of 1995 would only allow planes with more than 200 seats on the airport during morning and evening peak hours.

"The Commission wants total freedom now," he said. "We agreed to total freedom from 1997."

Britain welcomed the decision but vowed to fight on against restrictions still in place.

The British Airways chairman, Sir Colin Marshall, said flights by BA and its subsidiary TAT would begin promptly on June 13.

A spokesman said BA was particularly concerned about France limiting services to only four flights per airline and restricting the capacity of those aircraft allowed in.

Mr. Bosson also said that France would lodge an official complaint before July 3 with the European Commission's decision to force open Orly.

"I am not a protectionist," he said. "I am in favor of competition because it will reduce the price of air travel to nearly all destinations. But a condition is that [competition] should be restrained."

The French decision comes as Paris tries to obtain EU permission to pump hundreds of mil-

lions of dollars into Air France during reorganization to stem losses that topped 8 billion francs (\$1.4 billion) last year. Unions have slowed the effort by launching crippling strikes to protest planned job cuts.

"I am astonished at the size of the aid package," said Mr. MacGregor. "We will insist that this is the last state aid Air France will receive."

France has argued that it needs to restructure Air France before full deregulation. The group's domestic airline, Air Inter, is saddled with money-losing routes it agreed to run in exchange for highly profitable ones.

Only, south of Paris, is currently mainly used as the hub airport for domestic flights by Air Inter. Most international flights use Roissy/Charles de Gaulle airport.

Meanwhile, two French airlines, Air Outre-mer and Air Liberté, are threatening to take action in Britain to achieve access to London's Heathrow airport. "Discussions are under way with London airport authorities," Mr. Bosson told reporters.

Mediobanca Is Told It Faces Investigation

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

MILAN — Prosecutors on Monday told executives of Mediobanca SpA — including its honorary chairman Enrico Cuccia — they were under investigation in connection with the restructuring last year of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA.

The notification, in a statement from the investigating judge, came one year after Mediobanca led a group of creditor banks in a takeover of Ferruzzi. Once Italy's second-largest privately owned industrial company, after Fiat SpA, Ferruzzi had debts at the time estimated at around 30 trillion lire (\$18 billion).

Mediobanca issued a statement saying the bank was "bitter" that its "dedication and correct actions" in trying to save Ferruzzi from bankruptcy had "had the effect of criminalizing us."

Mr. Cuccia, 86, helped found Mediobanca in 1946, and it has since backed all of Italy's leading companies and families, including the Agnelli, the Pirelli and the Ferruzzi.

It was not responsible for stopping the filing of the results.

Ferruzzi Finanziaria, which owns chemical and other industrial companies, was taken over by Mediobanca and other creditor banks after posting a net loss for 1992 of 1.52 trillion lire. It later posted a loss of 2.42 trillion lire for 1993, including restructuring charges of 2.1 trillion lire.

Former Ferruzzi executives are under investigation for paying millions of dollars to politicians to gain control of Enimont, a chemical joint venture of Ferruzzi's Montedison SpA subsidiary and the state-owned energy concern Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, known as ENI.

(Bloomberg, AP)

2 YSL Executives Are Accused of Insider Trading

PARIS — Two senior executives of the French fashion house Yves Saint Laurent were charged Monday with insider trading and violating brokerage laws.

The charges against Pierre Bergé, the company's chairman, and Jean-François Breille, its general manager, were filed after a six-month investigation into the takeover of Yves Saint Laurent SCA by Elf Sanofi SA.

They are alleged to have violated insider-trading rules and laws requiring the use of licensed brokers for share transactions.

French stock market authorities cited irregularities in transactions preceding the sale of a controlling stake of the fashion house to Sanofi in January 1993.

According to the investigators, 100 million francs (\$17.5 million) in shares were traded off market and in Switzerland in violation of French law. Yves Saint Laurent SA was subsequently merged into Sanofi, a unit of the French oil giant Elf Aquitaine, through a share swap.

New Deal for U.S. Workplace

By Louis Uchitelle

NEW YORK — A commission created by President Bill Clinton has concluded that the American workplace cannot become truly efficient and globally competitive until the hostility between labor and management — particularly when unions try to organize a company — is greatly reduced.

The commission found a rising number of conflicts when unions try to organize a company's workers. It also said that 40 million to 50 million workers — more than 30 percent of the U.S. workforce — years to participate in decision-making on the job, a yearning that many managers welcome, but many others reject.

The White House plans the findings of the 10-member commission, which includes three former secretaries of labor, corporate executives and union leaders, to be the focus for whatever labor legislation it might propose in the president's first term.

"What we want is a new framework for worker-management relations that breaks the stalemate that now exists and holds back innovation and efficiency at the workplace," said Thomas Kochan, a professor of management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a commission member.

To this end, the commission is trying to broker a historic compromise that would give workers and managers shared power in running their companies. That is a tall order, but part of the commission's mandate.

The AFL-CIO labor union is interpreting the findings as evidence that the National Labor Relations Act, enacted in 1935 and still the basic U.S. labor law, should be amended to make union organizing, guaranteed in the 1935 act, easier and faster.

But management is unlikely to embrace that view.

"It is my sense of the business community that it would not be very supportive of making it easier for unions to organize," said Jeffrey C. McGuinness, president of the Labor Policy Association.

The labor law that emerged during the Great Depression drew some provisions from a similar, detailed study of the American workplace by a presidential commission. There has been no such study since.

The panel, formally known as the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations, asserted that the necessary crisis does indeed exist — fed by such factors as stagnant wages, global competition, polarized incomes and high unemployment for the unskilled.

The other targets of the investigation are the bank's chief executive officer, Vincenzo Maranghi; Gerardo Braggiotti, its head of finance, and Maurizio Romiti, its head of mergers and acquisitions.

Mediobanca is the country's biggest merchant bank. It is the clearing house for virtually all major financial deals, the custodian of strategic chunks of stock in Italy's handful of major industrial groups, the center of financial bailouts and restructurings.

Ferruzzi handed over control to its creditor banks last summer as it faced collapse amid the bribery and corruption investigations that touched dozens of Italian politicians and business executives.

Mediobanca said Monday that the prosecutors said the bank should have stopped the official filing in June 1993 of 1992 financial results approved by Ferruzzi's former management.

Mediobanca said it had given investigators evidence showing that

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Lessons of the Great China Debacle

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's decision to keep trade flowing with China — and to delink it from human rights — was not just about trade, nor even just about China. With luck, it reflects a new realism about how the world works in the closing years of the 20th century — and about the limits to American power. Now that same realism should be applied to other problem areas — starting with Japan.

In one way, of course, Mr. Clinton's embarrassing volte-face on China was simply a long-overdue recognition that you can't have it both ways. You cannot insist that American exports and jobs are your prime concern and at the same time threaten to endanger them — at least not very convincingly.

Many saw Mr. Clinton's decision as ramming home the by now rather trite point that in the post-Cold War era foreign policy is driven by economics. "More and more, we find that economics is a major point in foreign affairs," Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said. "That's going to accelerate."

It is not exactly a new phenomenon. Colonialism was mostly about economics. Nor is it entirely true. It would take a Marxist to argue that economics had much to do with Mr. Clinton's foreign-policy failures in Bosnia, Haiti or Somalia.

It also is a false antithesis to suggest that economics somehow best out human rights to dictate Mr. Clinton's new China policy.

But it is true that economics, and trade in particular, has catapulted to the forefront of the American foreign political debate. Mr.

Clinton has played his part by frequently treating foreign policy as an arm of domestic economic policy, designed to smash open foreign markets to promote growth and employment at home.

It is right and proper that economic questions should dominate American relations with much of the rest of the world. How should Russia best be helped to become a market economy, how might Latin America be

Three major lessons can be drawn from the China episode — and they all are applicable to relations with Japan.

brought into a hemisphere-wide free-trade area, how can Japan be helped to reduce its trade surplus — and how can China best be cleanly integrated into the world economic system?

It is ludicrous to claim, as some of Mr. Clinton's critics did last week, that this means putting profits over principles. It is a perfectly legitimate principle to advance world prosperity by promoting trade. Over the medium term, that is also the best way of promoting human rights.

But giving economics its due does not simply mean going to Tokyo to demand "jobs, jobs, jobs" for American workers, like President George Bush, or trying to bully Japan into buying more American goods, like Mr. Clinton.

There are lessons to be learned from the great China debacle.

One is that in today's global economy, not even the biggest single player can get its way on its own. Another is that relations with key partners should not be based on the biggest irritant in those relations.

A third is that narrow domestic considerations should not govern major foreign policy decisions. Mr. Clinton's main mistake with China was that a year ago he tried to solve a foreign-policy problem by keeping Congress happy, rather than by addressing the problem itself.

It so happens that all those lessons apply to Japan. Mr. Clinton has been trying to force Tokyo to change single-handedly, he has allowed the frustrations of American businessmen and their allies in government to dictate strategic policy priorities, and he has focused the entire relationship with Tokyo on the most contentious part of it, the bilateral trade balance.

There is a trace of hope that Mr. Clinton is learning. In agreeing to restart more formal negotiations with Japan last week, Washington has significantly softened its position.

Better still, Mr. Clinton should follow the China precedent, admit he was wrong all along and come up with a better policy. He should scrap all his demands for managed trade, not just the most extreme ones.

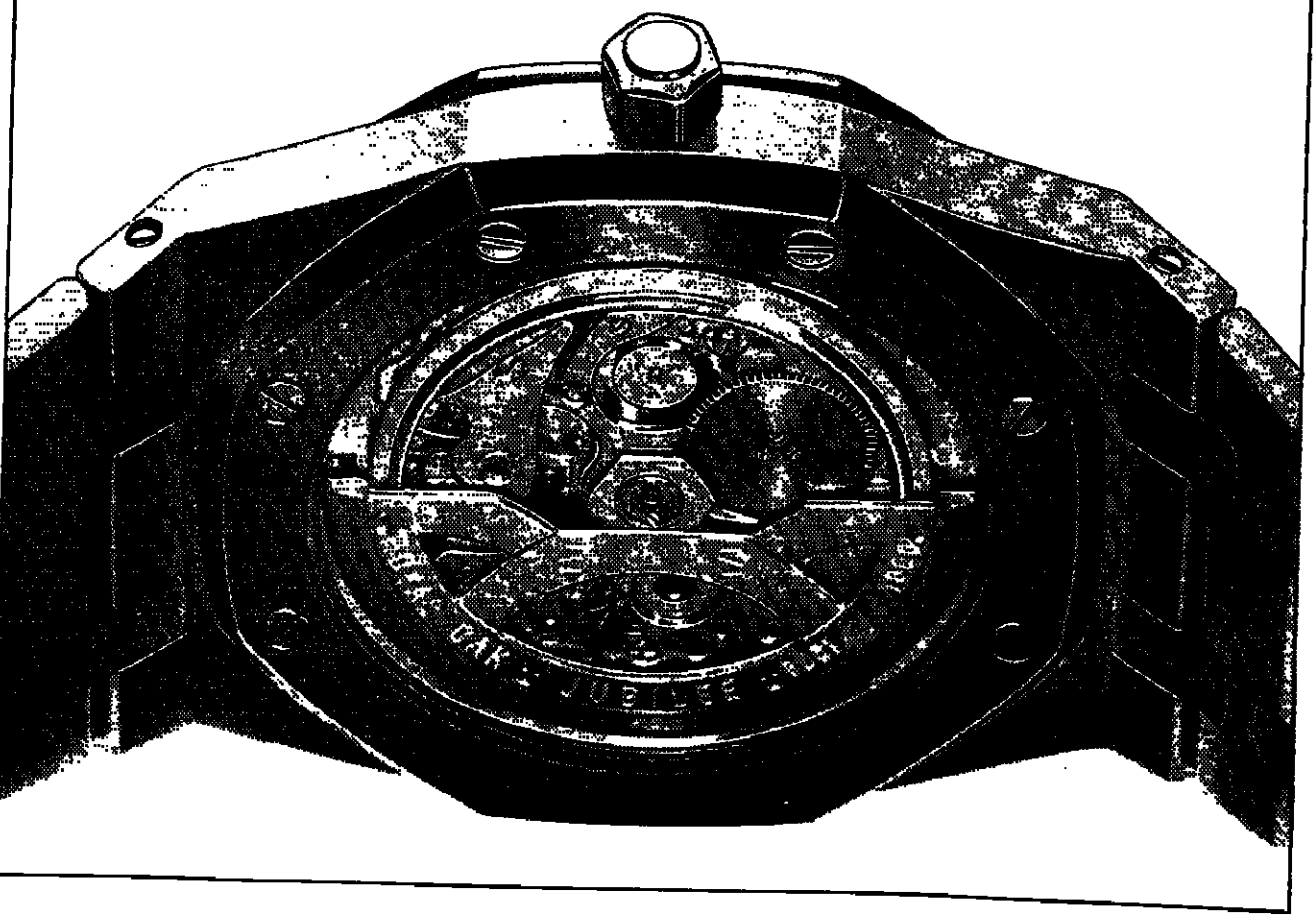
While he seems to have everyone agreeing on the importance of trade for America, he should hurry up and get Congress to ratify the outcome of the Uruguay Round before he has yet another crisis on his hands.

Perhaps he could infect Capitol Hill with some of that new sense of realism.

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Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94	Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94		
DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50	£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50		
SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79	SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79		
Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94	Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94		
DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50	£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50		
SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79	SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79		
Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94	Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94		
DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50	£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50		
SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79	SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79		
Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94	Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94		
DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
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SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79	SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79		
Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94	Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94		
DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
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Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94	Yen	DM	113.25	Yen	£	0.44	Yen	SwF	0.94		
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DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50	£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50		
SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79	SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79		
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DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50	DM	£	0.40	DM	SwF	0.90	DM	Yen	107.50		
£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50	£	SwF	0.79	£	Yen	162.50	£	DM	2.50		
SwF	Yen	134.00	SwF	DM	1.75	SwF	£	0.79											

SPORTS

Brewers
Get a Lift
From Yount

The Associated Press

Milwaukee capped a three-day celebration of Robin Yount's career with the kind of effort that epitomized No. 19's 20 seasons with the Brewers.

Trailing by 7-0 in the second inning, the Brewers rallied for a 9-8 victory over the Seattle Mariners on Sunday in Milwaukee.

"It would have been easy to fold," said Greg Vaughn, who hit a

AL ROUNDUP

two-run homer. "Something Robin ingrained on the Brewer ballclub is that you play one way: hard, every day."

In pregame ceremonies, Yount, who announced his retirement last February after playing 2,856 games with the Brewers, had his jersey retired and was presented with a motorcycle. Yount rode once around the field, then left the stadium through the right-field bullpen to a standing ovation.

The Brewers had lost a club-record 14 straight games before the series, billed as "Robin Yount Weekend," before sweeping the Mariners.

"Robin has been a tremendous person in my life," said Vaughn, who capped a four-run sixth with a homer, his ninth off Tim Lincecum, "I try to model myself after such a great player. He gave us an emotional lift today."

Seattle, which had gotten six runs with two outs off Teddy Higuera in the first and led, 7-0, in the second, lost for the 20th time in 25 road games.

The Brewers scored four runs in the second on consecutive two-out RBI singles by Jose Valentin, Darin Hamilton, Turner Ward and Vaughn off the Mariners' rookie starter, Roger Salkeld.

Milwaukee caught Seattle in the sixth. B.J. Surhoff tripled and



The Dodgers' Eric Karros came in on the low road in the 3d inning. The throw to third by Don Slaught of the Pirates was too late.

scored on Jody Reed's single. Ward's sacrifice fly scored Valentin to make it 7-6, and Vaughn followed with his homer.

Royals 10, Yankees 6: Vince Coleman tripled twice, singled twice and drove in three runs as Kansas City Royals stopped the visiting Yankees' four-game winning streak.

Coleman tied a team record for triples in a game. He has 10 hits in his last 23 at-bats after a 3-for-25 slump.

Mark Gubicza ended his six-game losing streak against the Yankees. Terry Mulholland allowed seven runs and 10 hits in seven innings.

Orioles 8, White Sox 4: Sid Fernandez held Chicago to five hits, including Frank Thomas's 20th homer, in seven-plus innings as visiting Baltimore stopped the White Sox winning streak at seven.

Fernandez gave up three hits over seven innings before yielding a single and Tim Lincecum's two-run homer in the eighth.

Thomas, who has homered in five straight games, went deep with one out in the fourth to become the fastest White Sox hitter to reach 20 in a season. Dick Allen hit his 20th homer in his 75th game in 1974. Thomas, batting .468 in May, hit No. 20 in his 46th game.

Rangers 5, Red Sox 6: Dean Palmer hit a three-run homer, and Ivan Rodriguez homered two pitches later to highlight a five-run bottom of the fifth.

Juan Gonzalez of Texas and Mike Greenwell of Boston were injured on the same play in the third inning. Gonzalez hurt his right knee fielding a double by Greenwell, who injured his hip running to second. Both players soon left the

game, although neither injury was expected to be serious.

Tigers 5, Twins 1: In Minneapolis, Junior Felix drove in four runs and Bill Guttentag allowed one run over seven innings as Detroit held an opponent to less than two runs for the first time this season.

Guttentag, who had compiled a .982 ERA in losing his previous three starts, gave up eight hits, struck out five and walked one. Mike Gardiner pitched the final two innings.

Travis Fryman drove in the game's first run in the top of the first with a sacrifice fly. Two batters later, Felix hit a three-run homer, his third of the season and third in four days. Felix's sacrifice fly made it 5-0 in the third.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*: Indians 7, Athletics 5; Jack Mier-

ris, backed by four home runs, struggled but won his third straight decision, and the Indians won their ninth straight in Cleveland. Morris allowed four runs, one unearned, and seven hits in five innings.

The winning streak is the Indians' best at home since they won 13 straight at Cleveland Stadium in 1965. Oakland, swept in a series for the 10th time this year, has lost four straight and 31 of its last 37.

Blue Jays 5, Angels 0: In Toronto, Todd Stottlemyre pitched a four-hitter and Roberto Alomar hit a two-run homer for the Blue Jays.

Stottlemyre, who had not pitched more than 6 1/2 innings in his six previous starts this season, struck out five and walked three in his first complete game this season.

Chuck Finley gave up five hits and struck out seven in pitching his third complete game.

Rally by Jazz Falls Short

By Jay Privman

New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — The Utah Jazz were trying to get the game into overtime, and although they got about 11 extra seconds, the clock still ran out in regulation, foiling a gallant rally as the Houston Rockets held on for an 80-78 victory on Sunday at the Delta Center in Game 4 of the Western Conference final.

The victory gave Houston a 3-games-to-1 edge in this four-of-seven playoff series. The Rockets can close the series and move to the National Basketball Association

NBA PLAYOFFS

finals with a victory at home on Tuesday.

The Jazz, down by as many as 10 points early in the fourth quarter, closed to within two points with 13.5 seconds remaining on the clock, and then got the ball back because of an offensive foul on Houston's Sam Cassell.

As Utah ran its final play of the game, the clock remained frozen on 13.5 seconds, and not until approximately 11 seconds had gone by did it finally roll.

Utah, stymied by Houston's defense, moved the ball around from John Stockton to Karl Malone to Jay Humphries and finally to Tom Chambers, but Chambers missed a shot under the basket.

Houston's Robert Horry grabbed the rebound and threw the ball down the court to Kenny Smith, who dribbled in a tight circle as the final seconds ticked off.

The Rockets were furious immediately after the game, but were becalmed later in the locker room. The final score served as a salvo. But the situation could have been a black mark on the league had the Jazz tied the score or made a three-point shot to take the lead because of the extra time.

"That was home cooking," said Smith. "That's the home-court advantage. I've seen it in C.Y.O. high school, college and the NBA. If I was the timekeeper, the clock might still be running. We just had to play good defense for 24 seconds instead of 13.5."

The Houston guard Vernon Maxwell said: "I thought, 'This 13 seconds is sure is taking a long time.' It was a big win, under the circumstances."

The timekeeper, Wayne Hicken, apparently embarrassed at his gaffe, leaped over the front row of the scorers' table as soon as the game ended and bolted out of the arena, pausing only to answer terse questions from three irate referees.

The Jazz made several clutch shots in the final minutes — and took advantage of a blown layup by Hakeem Olajuwon on a two-on-one break that could have made the score 81-74 — to put themselves in a position to send the game into overtime.

Stockton recovered from a shot blocked by Horry to nail a three-point shot from the corner and cut Houston's lead to two points, 80-78, and then seconds later Stockton drew the offensive foul on Cassell. The Jazz ran a play from the

sideline. Stockton got the ball when it was thrown inbound by Chambers, then ran to the baseline and to the far corner. As Stockton came back out to the top of the key, he said he noticed that the clock still read 13.5.

"But we just had to keep running our play," Stockton said. "We had good ball movement and got it inside to Tom."

Chambers, however, missed a shot that would have tied the game. Now, the Jazz are one game away from elimination. They never have made it to the NBA final.

Both teams struggled to get any offense generated. In the second quarter, only 23 points were scored, an NBA playoff record for fewest points by two teams. At the half, the Rockets led by 38-31.



Felton Spencer of the Utah Jazz looked for the basket but found the long arm of the Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon in Salt Lake City.

Giants Turn on the Defense to Down Marlins, 3-1

The Associated Press

At a time when the San Francisco Giants are struggling for runs, defense is making a difference.

The Giants' 3-1 victory on Sunday over the Florida Marlins marked the 34th errorless game of the season for San Francisco, first in the majors in fielding and last in hitting.

Matt Williams not only drove in the go-ahead run in San Francisco with a two-out

The Giants got a solid outing from Bryan Hickerson, who kept the game close through a career-long 7 1/2-inning stint. He walked one and struck out four, and was touched for just one run despite giving up 10 hits.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 3: Carlos Hernandez, again playing in place of the Dodgers' injured catcher, Mike Piazza, drove in his first two runs of the season as Los Angeles won at home.

Piazza did not play during the weekend. His ribs were injured during a home-plate collision with Glenallen Hill of the Cubs on Wednesday.

Hernandez went 5-for-13 during the season. Pittsburgh lost for the 12th time in 16 games.

Kevin Gross won for the fourth time in five starts. Todd Worrell gave up a single and a walk in the ninth before Darren Dreifort relieved for his sixth save. Zane Smith fell behind by 4-0 in the third inning.

Falcons 7, Cardinals 2: Joey Hamilton won for the second straight time since being promoted from the minors and San Diego beat visiting St. Louis for a three-game sweep. The Cardinals have lost nine in a row at San Diego since July 1992, and were swept for the first time this season.

Hamilton, called up from Class AAA Las Vegas last Tuesday, gave up one run and six

hits in six innings. Jeff Tabaka got his first major league save.

Derek Bell hit a two-run homer for the Padres, his first since April 22. Tom Ureman was the loser.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Cubs 4, Braves 2: Sammy Sosa homered on the first pitch of the game from Tom Glavine, and visiting Chicago went on to stop Atlanta.

The Deion Sanders-for-Roberto Kelly trade was announced in the second inning at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, and the fans booed.

Glavine gave up four runs and six hits and seven walks in 6 1/2 innings. Jim Bullinger pitched six strong innings as a late replacement for Jose Guzman, who had a stiff right shoulder.

Randy Myers struck out Bill Peotars with the bases loaded to end the game, giving the Cubs their 10th victory in 12 games.

Expos 4, Rockies 3: Larry Walker homered on the first pitch in the bottom of the 10th inning, lifting Montreal over visiting Colorado. Walker's sixth home run of the season came against Bruce Ruffin, who relieved to start the inning. Tim Scott pitched one inning for the win.

Walker struck out with the bases loaded

against Mike Munoz to end the seventh inning with the score tied at 3.

Phillies 4, Astros 2: The bid by David West and Heathcliff Slocumb to pitch a combined no-hitter in Philadelphia was broken up in the top of the ninth on a leadoff single by Houston's Steve Finley.

West, making only his second start of the season, pitched six innings and was pulled after 102 pitches. Slocumb took over to start the seventh. Finley's clean single started a two-run rally, and Doug Jones finished for his 10th save.

There have been just six combined no-hitters in the majors, most recently by Atlanta's Greg Maddux, Mark Wohlers and Alejandro Pena on Sept. 11, 1991, against San Diego.

Mets 8, Reds 5: In New York, Bobby Bonilla set a team record with an RBI in his ninth straight game, and New York completed a three-game sweep of Cincinnati.

Bonilla broke the Mets' mark of eight straight games with an RBI set by Keith Hernandez in 1986 and tied by Jeff Kent earlier this year. Bonilla and Kent each drove in two runs. The Mets scored two runs in each of the first four innings.

Bobby Jones gave up eight hits in eight innings. John Franco got his 12th save, his 10th with the Mets.

Stanley Cup: Game Times and TV Networks

Starting Times in Local Time

Tuesday, May 31: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT)

Thursday, June 2: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT)

Saturday, June 4: N.Y. Rangers at Vancouver, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT)

Monday, June 6: N.Y. Rangers at Vancouver, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT)

Thursday, June 9: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, June 12: N.Y. Rangers at Vancouver, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Tuesday, June 14: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Thursday, June 16: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, June 19: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Wednesday, June 22: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Friday, June 24: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, June 26: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Tuesday, June 29: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Thursday, July 1: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Saturday, July 3: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Monday, July 5: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Wednesday, July 7: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Friday, July 9: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, July 11: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Tuesday, July 13: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Thursday, July 15: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Saturday, July 17: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Monday, July 19: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Wednesday, July 21: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Friday, July 23: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, July 25: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Tuesday, July 28: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Thursday, July 30: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Saturday, August 1: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Monday, August 3: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Wednesday, August 5: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Friday, August 7: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, August 9: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Tuesday, August 12: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Thursday, August 14: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Saturday, August 16: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Monday, August 18: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Wednesday, August 20: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Friday, August 22: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Sunday, August 24: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Tuesday, August 27: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Thursday, August 29: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

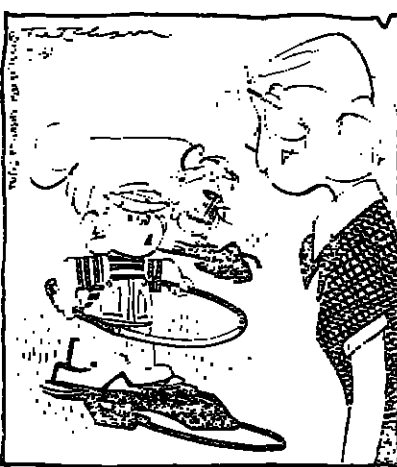
Saturday, August 31: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Monday, September 3: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Wednesday, September 5: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

Friday, September 7: Vancouver of N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 a.m. (10:00 GMT), if necessary.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I FOUND THIS OLD BOOK IN THE GARAGE BUT I CAN'T GET IT TO HULA!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLES WORD GAME

Unscramble these four words and you'll have a prize. Write the answers in the boxes below.

PHULS

BUAQ

TORMAR

ZEBRAL

What the winning marathon runner lost:

Not enough! The correct answer is: A TONGUE!

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Answers: PHULS: PHULS; BUAQ: BUAQ; TORMAR: TORMAR; ZEBRAL: ZEBRAL.

Answers: PHULS: PHULS; BUAQ: BUAQ; TORMAR: TORMAR; ZEBRAL: ZEBRAL.

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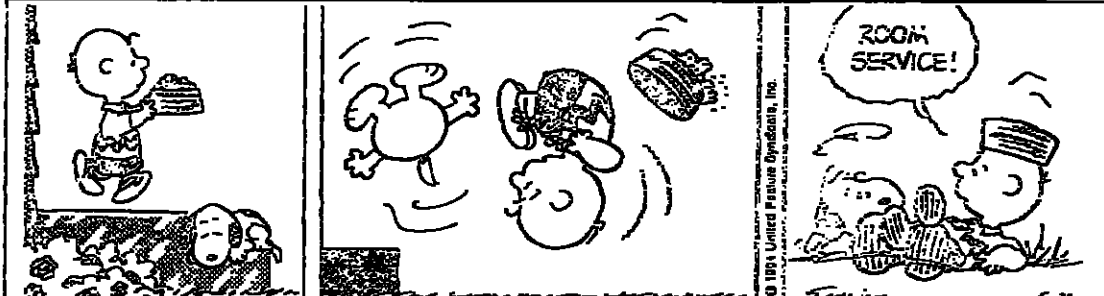
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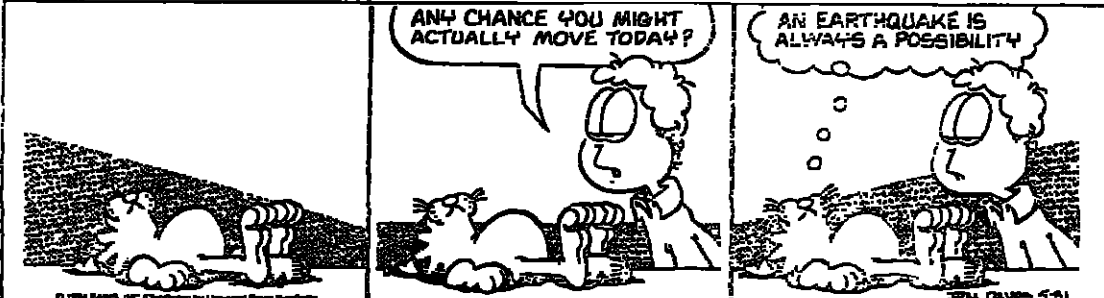
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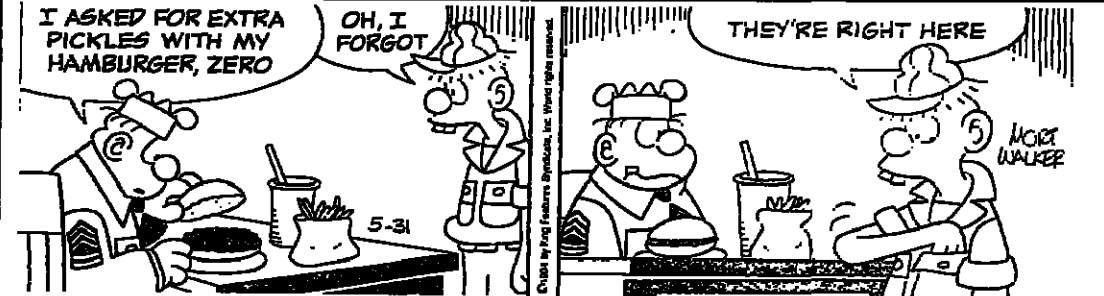
PEANUTS



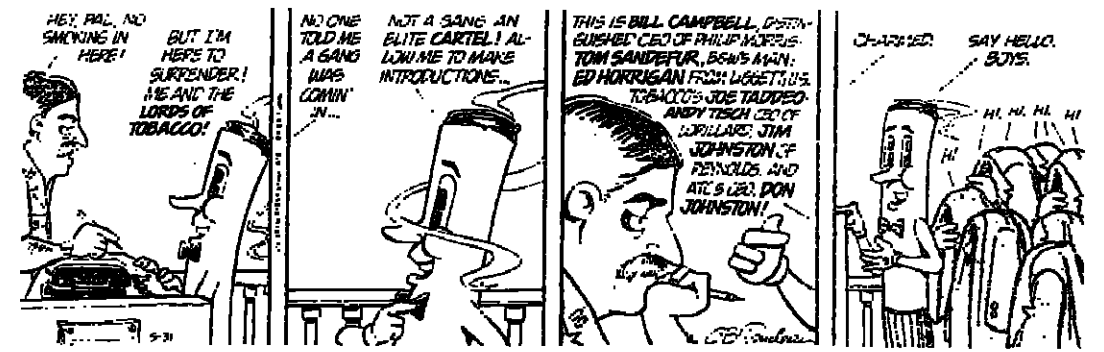
GARFIELD



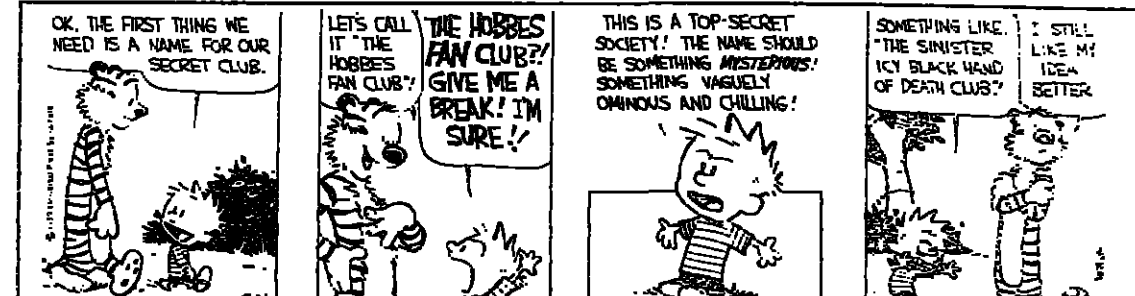
BEETLE BAILEY



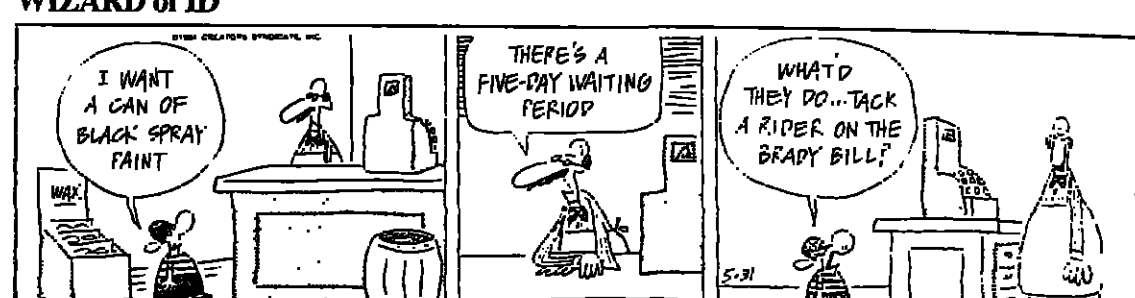
DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



SPORTS



Soccer star Ruud Gullit pausing during a press conference Monday at which he announced his decision to skip the World Cup finals.

Gullit Quits Dutch World Cup Squad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — Dutch soccer star Ruud Gullit walked out of the national side's training camp on Monday and said he would not go to the World Cup finals with the team next month.

Gullit said at a press conference here that he would not give a reason for his departure until after the World Cup, which begins next month in the United States.

Sitting next to Gullit, coach Dick Advocaat said he regretted the decision.

He also said that he wanted to know the reason for Gullit's departure as soon as possible to quash rumors.

Recalled after a 13-month ab-

sence, Gullit, 31, played the first half of a friendly match against Scotland last Friday. Replaced for the second half of the game, he later criticized the Dutch game plan.

He was quoted then as saying that the Dutch team should alter its tactics to cope with the expected high temperatures and humidity in the United States and to counter the likely defensive nature of such first-round opponents as Belgium and Morocco.

Advocaat responded on Saturday by saying that he was in charge of the team and not Gullit.

On Monday, Advocaat dismissed the suggested link between Gullit's departure and the team's tactics.

Nevertheless, the move was a blow to Dutch hopes for the World Cup.

Squad captain Ronald Koeman said: "The moment is badly chosen. The team needs a bit of peace. He has hurt us leaving this way because the team now has to do something different again."

He added: "An in-form Gullit is important to the team. It's a slap in the face. The players were amazed."

Gullit went into exile from international soccer in April 1993 after he was substituted during a World Cup qualifying match against England at Wembley. It was the second time he had quit international soccer in just over six months.

Gullit has 65 Dutch caps and captained the Netherlands to European Championship victory in 1988 after making his debut against Switzerland in 1981.

He recently signed a one-year contract with AC Milan, for whom he played from 1987 to 1993.

Last season he played for Sampdoria, Genoa, also in the Italian league, regarded as the world's toughest national competition.

During his absence, the Netherlands qualified for the World Cup finals, but his attacking flair and vision would have made the Dutch a more formidable opponent.

Gullit had said recently that the World Cup finals would mark the end of his international career.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Can Italy Harness Berti the 'Anarchist'?

By Ken Shulman
Special to the Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — He does not fit in. His idiosyncrasy is apparent in everything he does, in his lanky, disgruntled gait, in his inability to conform to an on-field role, and in his playful, mocking posture with journalists and fans.

Nicola Berti is so different from his coach's preconceived idea of a national team player that even an authoritarian mentor like Arrigo Sacchi knows better than to try to change or channel such talents.

"Berti has impressed everyone in this camp with his spirit, and with his temperament," says Sacchi. He was speaking at Sportilia, an isolated, well-guarded athletic facility on a hilltop in the verdant Romagna region where the Italian team scheduled its first stage of the World Cup preparation.

"As a player, and as a person, he has characteristics that are different from those of all the others," Sacchi said. "These differences could be very positive for this team. It all depends on how well he manages to adapt to our style of play."

It also depends on how well Sacchi's exceedingly well-organized team adapts to Berti. After a difficult World Cup qualifying run—a series of matches in which Sacchi experimented with more than 60 players—Italy has suffered two major disappointments, and a major humiliation.

In February, Sacchi's "azzurri" lost in a friendly match against France, a team that failed to qualify for USA 94. In March, the azzurri fell, 2-0, to the defending world champion, Germany.

An even more worrisome defeat came when the three-time world champions (Italy, Germany and Brazil) were the only nations to have won three World Cups) dropped a 2-1 scrimmage to the third-division Pontevedra team.

The problem was Italy's attack. With AC Milan's Franco Baresi and Paolo Maldini as the mainstays for the defense, Berti's rearguard was solid. So was his midfield. But the forwards, and particularly the scoring star Roberto Baggio, were not receiving a sufficient supply of playable passes. Isolated, the Italian attack was unable to breach rival defenses.

Had the calculated, full-field game that Sacchi had instilled in his successful AC Milan team been effectively transposed onto the national team, the 48-year-old coach would never have dreamed to invite yet another player to his training camp. And certainly not a player who had only returned to action in April after having been sidelined for six months with torn ligaments in his right knee.

But Sacchi knew that his national team cocktail needed something to liven it up. So the 27-year-old Berti, who returned to action in time to save his Internazionale di Milan club from relegation to the second division, and also to spearhead it to its UEFA Cup triumph, was Sacchi's choice.

"I called Berti back to the team because I saw that he had made some progress," says Sacchi. "He has a very strong identity. And tactically, he is more mature."

Berti has always been a free spirit, both on the field and off. In Florence, where he made his Italian first division debut with Fiorentina, he was an offensive-minded winger whose unbridled enthusiasm often sparked explosive, full-field charges and ignited furious scrambles.

He was a — and is — a player who ran, fought and hustled for 90 minutes a game. He had a knack for creating open, grueling contests, and another for scoring dramatic goals. He would emerge from a scrum at midfield, cutting through a sea of twisting bodies, some-

how maintaining both his balance and control of the ball as he churned toward the goal.

At Inter, which purchased Berti in 1988, Coach Giovanni Trapattoni converted his new acquisition from winger to attacking midfielder. In his first year with the Milan club, Berti scored seven goals and helped the team to the first division title. His rampaging style inspired his teammates and made him the favorite of the Inter fans.

Yet the same fervor that fuels his breathtaking breakaways also propels Berti to leave his preassigned zone of action to chase the ball across the field — and across the paths of his teammates.

Berti still teams with spirit. He plays each match as if it were his first — and his last. The former Fiorentina coach Aldo Agroppi, who considered Berti his prize pupil, used to call him "the anarchist."

Berti was a starter on the 1990 Italian World Cup team, and played five matches until receiving his second yellow card against Uruguay. He also played the first two matches during Sacchi's reign before Italy's new coach discarded him. Then he tore up his knee in a league match in October.

"You have no idea how important it is for me to be here," says Berti of the national team training camp. "When I was injured, I thought even more about the national team than of getting back to Inter. I can't say that I expected to be here. But I was hoping Sacchi would call me. That gave me one more reason to heal."

It remains to be seen whether this self-avowed "loose cannon" will find a place in Sacchi's disciplined artillery. Sacchi may even choose to use him off the bench, lobbing him like a grenade into a critical match and hoping that he does more harm to his opponents than to his own teammates.

Ivanisevic Leads a Lackluster Walk To Quarters in Bottom Half of Draw

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The top half of the French Open draw is controlled by No. 1 Pete Sampras, the two-time champion Jim Courier, the defending champion Sergi Bruguera and the future champion Andrei Medvedev. The bottom half is being managed by a bunch of knuckleheads.

The highest-ranked knucklehead was Michael Stich of Germany, the No. 2 seed who last week couldn't have won his second-round match if his opponent had been riding a donkey. The straight-set winner of that match, Aaron Krickstein, might have taken good care of this windfall path to the semifinals. But, no, he went out and blew it Monday in a 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 fourth-round loss to a 19-year-old German named Hendrik Dreckmann, who, it should be noted, is studying to become an industrial salesman.

So No. 89 Dreckmann will play No. 46 Magnus Larsson of Sweden in one quarterfinal.

In the other bottom-half quarterfinal, No. 23 Alberto Berasategui of Spain figures to make things difficult for No. 5 seed Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia.

These will be the big matches on Wednesday, which means, for those holding tickets to Roland Garros, that Wednesday is looking like a good day to tackle all of that laundry that has been building up.

Anyone who was here Monday will understand.

Larsson beat Jaime Yzaga of Peru, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Berasategui advanced with an abbreviated 6-2, 6-0 victory against No. 98 Javier Frana of Argentina, who retired early with stomach problems.

"Well, I guess I am lucky because this is my second match that I won by the other guy's retiring," said Berasategui, who also won his first-round match when Wayne Ferreira of South Africa quit after losing the first set.

Ivanisevic made his third French Open quarterfinal with a 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 victory against No. 34 Andre Agassi of the United States, the only loser with enough fight Monday to win a set. The glamour match of the day, it was blighted with 134 unforced errors — 80 from Ivanisevic.

One funny thing: After Agassi had double-faulted to allow Ivanisevic to serve out the third set,

chair umpire Zoltan Bogner excused himself for several minutes to visit the toilet.

"Where did he go?" Ivanisevic said, frowning. He looked up and saw Gaudenzi climbing the ladder, sitting in the umpire's high chair and announcing into the microphone: "Third set and match, Gaudenzi." Of course, it didn't happen that way, and a few minutes later Gaudenzi was receiving an obscenity warning from the umpire.

Gaudenzi predicted that Berasategui, a clay-court specialist, would upset Ivanisevic. Ivanisevic was nervous. "It's the French Open and I'm the only seed in my half," he said. "You don't think it's scary?"

Ivanisevic has won nine singles titles and was the 1992 finalist against Andre Agassi at Wimbledon; the other three quarterfinalists in his half have won just six tournaments, and none has ever gone further in a Grand Slam event than he stands today.

Tuesday by quarterfinals involving the game's best.

First of all, No. 1 Steffi Graf and Mary Pierce will each be playing a last preliminary before their likely semifinal meeting on Thursday. Pierce, who this week became the first French woman in the Top 10 since Francoise Durr in 1976, has lost only four games in four matches, a Grand Slam record.

Either of the men's quarterfinals Tuesday would be worthy of a French Open final: No. 4 Medvedev vs. his good friend, No. 6 Bruguera, who claims to be lacking the confidence of his title run last year; and Sampras vs. his greatest rival, No. 7 Courier.

Sampras has won 25 consecutive Grand Slam matches and is three away from becoming the first man since Rod Laver in 1969 to hold all four Grand Slam titles.



Hendrik Dreckmann of Germany overpowered Aaron Krickstein of the United States, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Singles Results

Men's Singles
Fourth Round
 Hendrik Dreckmann, Germany, def. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
 Alberto Berasategui, Spain, def. Javier Frana, Argentina, 6-2, 6-0, ret.
 Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.
 Jaime Yzaga, Peru, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Price Wins Colonial Golf

The Associated Press
 Nick Price birdied the first hole of a sudden-death playoff with Scott Simpson and won the rain-delayed Southwestern Bell Colonial on Monday in Fort Worth, Texas.

Simpson missed a long birdie putt and Price rolled in his putt of about 8 feet on the par-4 18th, completing a seven-stroke comeback spread over two days because of a weather suspension.

Picking up where he left off Sunday, Price birdied Nos. 14 and 15 to close out a 64, while Simpson played his final seven holes in even par for a 71. They completed the 72-hole ordeal with 14-under-par 266.

Hale Irwin parred his remaining five holes and finished third.

U.S. Masters champion Jose-Maria Olazabal made up a three-stroke final round deficit with a blistering back nine Monday to win the European PGA Championship in Virginia Water, England.

Olazabal birdied three of the final four holes — just missing an eagle on the 18th — to overtake Ernie Els of South Africa.

The Spaniard shot a 7-under-par 65 on Wentworth's West Course to finish on 271, 17 under par. Els, getting his only bogey when he three-putted the 14th, carded a 69 to finish at 272.

SIDELINES

For the Record

Jan Svendsen of the Czech Republic escaped a spill 250 meters (800 feet) from the finish line in Pontevedra, Italy, and sprinted to victory in Monday's ninth stage of the Tour of Italy cycling race. (AP)

Argentina beat the United States, 28-22, in a 1995 Rugby World Cup qualifier in Long Beach, California. (AP)

Akhebon, Sumo's grand champion, 25, said Monday he would undergo surgery in the United States to repair torn cartilage in his left knee and a dislocation in his right knee. (AP)

An Australian climber died after reaching the summit of Mount Everest, the Australian's Foreign Affairs Department said Monday. It was unclear when Michael Reinberger died, but the American-organized expedition had been on its descent from the summit. (Reuters)

Julius Boros, who won 18 PGA Tour tournaments, including two U.S. Opens and the PGA in a 40-year career, died Saturday. He was 74. (AP)

The average player in Japan's two professional baseball leagues is being paid \$42.2 million yen (\$400,000) this season, up 26.8 percent from last year, the Japanese Professional Baseball Players Association said. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
New York	32	14	.694
Boston	29	17	.628
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Toronto	24	24	.500
Detroit	21	25	.457
West Division			
Chicago	25	19	.569
Cleveland	25	21	.543
Kansas City	24	21	.531
Seattle	24	21	.531
Minnesota	20	28	.417
West Division			
California	22	26	.451
Texas	21	26	.447
San Diego	20	28	.417
Oakland	13	35	.265
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
Atlanta	29	18	.617
Montreal	28	20	.583
New York	25	23	.521
Florida	24	25	.490
Philadelphia	23	26	.469
West Division			
Cincinnati	27	22	.551
Houston	27	22	.551
St. Louis	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447
West Division			
Los Angeles	26	22	.543
San Francisco	25	23	.521
Colorado	21	27	.438
San Diego	14	34	.292

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
New York	32	14	.694
Boston	29	17	.628
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Toronto	24	24	.500
Detroit	21	25	.457
West Division			
Chicago	25	19	.569
Cleveland	25	21	.543
Kansas City	24	21	.531
Seattle	24	21	.531
Minnesota	20	28	.417
West Division			
California	22	26	.451
Texas	21	26	.447
San Diego	20	28	.417
Oakland	13	35	.265
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
Atlanta	29	18	.617
Montreal	28	20	.583
New York	25	23	.521
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Philadelphia	23	26	.469
West Division			
Cincinnati	27	22	.551
Houston	27	22	.551
St. Louis	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447
West Division			
Los Angeles	26	22	.543
San Francisco	25	23	.521
Colorado	21	27	.438
San Diego	14	34	.292

BASKETBALL			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
New York	32	14	.694
Boston	29	17	.628
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Toronto	24	24	.500
Detroit	21	25	.457
West Division			
Chicago	25	19	.569
Cleveland	25	21	.543
Kansas City	24	21	.531
Seattle	24	21	.531
Minnesota	20	28	.417
West Division			
California	22	26	.451
Texas	21	26	.447
San Diego	20	28	.417
Oakland	13	35	.265
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
Atlanta	29	18	.617
Montreal	28	20	.583
New York	25	23	.521
Florida	24	25	.490
Philadelphia	23	26	.469
West Division			
Cincinnati	27	22	.551
Houston	27	22	.551
St. Louis	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447
West Division			
Los Angeles	26	22	.543
San Francisco	25	23	.521
Colorado	21	27	.438
San Diego	14	34	.292

CYCLING			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
New York	32	14	.694
Boston	29	17	.628
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Toronto	24	24	.500
Detroit	21	25	.457
West Division			
Chicago	25	19	.569
Cleveland	25	21	.543
Kansas City	24	21	.531
Seattle	24	21	.531
Minnesota	20	28	.417
West Division			
California	22	26	.451
Texas	21	26	.447
San Diego	20	28	.417
Oakland	13	35	.265
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
Atlanta	29	18	.617
Montreal	28	20	.583
New York	25	23	.521
Florida	24	25	.490
Philadelphia	23	26	.469
West Division			
Cincinnati	27	22	.551
Houston	27	22	.551
St. Louis	24	24	.500
Chicago	24	24	.500
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447
West Division			
Los Angeles	26	22	.543
San Francisco	25	23	.521
Colorado	21	27	.438
San Diego	14	34	.292

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
New York	32	14	.694
Boston	29	17	.628
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Toronto	24	24	.500
Detroit	21	25	.457
West Division			
Chicago	25	19	.569
Cleveland	25	21	.543
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Pittsburgh	21	26	.447
West Division			
Los Angeles	26	22	.543
San Francisco	25	23	.521
Colorado	21	27	.438
San Diego	14	34	.292

TRANSACTIONS			
	W	L	Pct.
East Division			
New York	32	14	.694
Boston	29	17	.628
St. Louis	27	19	.587

ART BUCHWALD

The Purloined Papers

WASHINGTON — Here is a tough problem for you: A tobacco company carried out some research on the effects of smoking. When the results indicated that smoking could be dangerous to your health, the company buried the report in the ground, or burned it in an incinerator, or the executives went into the bathroom and ate it.



Buchwald

Unfortunately, one copy survived. The years went by and the suspicion about bad health from smoking increased. There was even talk that it was addictive. The tobacco moguls denied any knowledge of this or any supposed research.

Then someone leaked the damaging report to the press and the tobacco company went ballistic. A meeting was called in an empty Virginia Slims locker room.

The first question asked by the CEO was, "How do we deal with it?"

This was the moment for the PR man to shine.

"We should raise the real issue of the report which is not that smoking kills people but who stole our data? Secondly, we must sue The New York Times and The Wash-

ington Post for using tainted material in their stories.

"Great idea," the VP for sales said. "If newspapers use purloined documents they should be punished. Otherwise no tobacco company in the country will be safe from hiding honest research."

The PR man said, "We go on television and complain that the lab work done by us was incomplete and therefore should not be distributed by the media."

"Who will do it?"

"We'll get a beautiful spokeswoman. Good-looking women are more believable when you're handing out a cock and bull story."

"I know of one. She's not only beautiful but she smokes like a chimney."

The CEO said, "I want a whole scenario laid out as to why using stolen research papers can destroy the heart of the American free enterprise system."

The PR man told the meeting: "We're going to have newspaper and magazine ads as well. We've got one that shows a man with a ski mask and a flashlight rifling through a safe. The copy says, 'This man is stealing a nicotine secret, one the public has no business knowing about.'"

"Then we have another one displaying a cage of mice smoking through glass tubes. The words are, 'If smoking wasn't safe mice wouldn't love it.'"

□

The CEO thumped the table. "I like it. Now what do we do with members of Congress when they ask us about the report?"

"We fly them to North Carolina for a golf weekend."

"What happened to your idea to have a bunch of cigarette girls in fishnet stockings hand out smokes in the halls of Congress?"

The PR man said, "They turned us down, at least until we give them a copy of the report we deep-seated."

This made the CEO boiling mad. "You know what we are? Victims. They're blaming us for hiding the dangers of smoking from the public and that makes us look rotten in the health community. Our defense is that coming up with a good report on smoking is a dirty business but somebody has to do it."

Summer Garland Across the Seine

Agence France Presse

PARIS — The Japanese designer Kenzo will celebrate the first day of summer, on June 21, by decking the Pont Neuf across the Seine in flowers.

He will cover the bridge from the Quai du Louvre across to the Quai d'Orléans with 32,000 pots of different-colored begonias as well as various kinds of ivy — in a task expected to take three days to complete — for only one day and one night of celebrations, including a music festival.

In 1985, the artist Christo wrapped the Pont Neuf in material.

Meet One Poet Who Can Rhyme 'Yeutter'

By Sarah Lyall

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Biting into a bulky oyster po' boy with plump pieces of oyster overflowing from the side, Calvin Trillin was trying to explain himself, in case anyone at the table was a vegetarian. "Oysters don't believe in God," he said. "Everybody knows that."

Trillin (his friends call him Bud) sat shoulder-to-shoulder with his wife, Alice, perhaps best known to the public as the plect and therefore should not be distributed by the media.

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Calvin Trillin, whose career in doggerel was inspired by the name "Sununu."

receive royalties from it. Trillin insists that the adjectives were completely appropriate under the circumstances.

Parsimonious? Trillin says that Navasky, who initially offered to pay a per-column fee in the "high two figures" before grudgingly raising it to \$100, has a physical aversion to picking up a check. "Oh, he was fumbling under the table for his wallet," said Trillin, recalling their lunch at Montana Eve.

Wily? "Here's how clever he is," Trillin said. "Here's how shrewd he is. He had just taken over as editor, and he said, 'I have two possible ideas for you: The worst ideas. One was like a Bolshevik gardening column — it was the dumbest idea I had ever heard — and I said, 'Victor, that is really stupid. I would never write on that subject, if I wrote the column, if I wrote the column, I would write whatever was on my mind.' He sticks out his hand and says, 'Done.' The whole thing was a trap."

"I love Victor," Alice Trillin said. "We both love him."

"Alice," Trillin said, "is really soft on Victor."

Old stories like this are likely to have appeared in a different form in one Trillin column or another. He writes about what he does, and talks about what he writes. Introduced 30 years ago at a party given by Navasky, they both work in their professional-filled home, she as a producer for children's television. "We work really fast and in spurts," Alice said, to which her husband replied, "That's a nice way of saying that we have short attention spans."

They take each other out to lunch about three times a week. Trillin has a deadpan lugubriousness, a droopy, baser hound face, and eyes that glint slightly when he tells a joke. Alice has a quick laugh and blond hair and a luminous, wry face that evokes a sunnier Glenn Close. She serves as critic, muse, cheerleader, literary interpreter, straight person and buster-of-bubbles. Trillin serves as ban.

"Deadline Poet" is an account of Trillin's three and a half years of writing

weekly poetry for The Nation, a custom that began when he found himself on the subway one day obsessing about John H. Sununu, President George Bush's chief of staff. The name was rich with poetic possibilities. That led to Trillin's sendup of Sununu's elitist erudition; the poem's first line was, "If you knew what Sununu."

More followed, including a poem in which he spectacularly rhymed the name of Ronald Reagan's foreign trade czar, Clayton Yeutter, which few people knew how to pronounce, with "goiter," "greeter" and "Roto-Rooter" (goiter is the correct rhyme). He also wrote a poem tweeking President George Bush for the way his "predicates were often prone to wander, nounless, off alone."

Trillin was already well known in his family — the couple have two daughters in their 20s — for coming up with festive poetry at celebratory gatherings like holidays, anniversaries and birthday parties. Many people are related to such poets, Trillin said, and they have no choice but to respond positively. "Special-occasion poetry is always well received by the family."

Both Trillins were enjoying their food very much, particularly dessert: a piece of tangy lemon cake and a portion of chocolate pudding so creamy and so good that a spurt of quiet gluttony ensued. The chef, a friend of the Trillins, wouldn't reveal how to make it, even when Alice went to the kitchen and asked for the recipe.

Everyone at Home knows about the Trillins and food, but the couple feel a bit terrorized by the reputation. Trillin's culinary books have given them. "People started calling in the middle of dinner and saying, 'What's the best place to have coffee in the midtown area?'" Mrs. Trillin said.

Trillin, who now claims that he would "walk a mile to avoid writing about food," said that he almost didn't produce the third food book because he so dreaded the book tour, with its endless questions about the relative merits of chili establishments in Cincinnati.

"I still hear you on the phone," Alice said, "trying to advise people where to eat. You're much too nice about it."

Trillin said: "In my defense I'd like to say, I've been very rude. In my defense I'd like to say, I've been vicious. An ancient pregnant woman called and wanted to know where to take her sister who she hadn't seen in 40 years, and I told her to get lost."

"You could no sooner do that..."

Alice said.

"I did that," said her husband.

"Oh, sure," his wife replied.

PEOPLE

A Gray-Haired Granny? Liz Taylor, You Say?

"If I ever thought about being 60, I probably envisioned myself as a very graceful, gray-haired little old lady," Elizabeth Taylor, 62, told the syndicated columnist Liz Smith. She also said she made her cameo appearance in "The Flintstones" so she could go to the premiere and because "it was a giggle" and "was just short enough not to be boring."

Ruth Limbaugh, 43, the ram-bunctious radio-and-TV personality, has married Marta Fitzgerald, 34, an aerobics instructor from Florida. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas tied the knot. The couple met when Fitzgerald contacted the conservative Limbaugh to ask how to reply to a Reagan-bashing history professor. Among the wedding guests were former Education Secretary William Bennett and the political advisers James Carville and Mary Matalin. The bride and groom, contrary to some rumors, did not substitute "ditto" for "I do." ... Later in the weekend Matalin and Carville, who have been married six months, were talking up their book, "Love, War & the Art of Politics," set for release in the fall, when Dr. Ruth handed them a sex-advice book. Matalin, looking at Carville: "Honey, we must be projecting."

The romantic novelist Barbara Cartland, 92, has been condemned as "insulting and ghastly" a new novel about a fictional affair between her step-granddaughter, Princess Diana, and a Hollywood screenwriter. But the author, Peter Lescourt, defended his book as "a rather sweet romance."

Fans in Hong Kong's Tsimshatsui tourist district jammed a street to catch a glimpse of Sylvester Stallone, Bruce Willis, Don Johnson and the kung fu star Jackie Chan at the opening of Asia's first Planet Hollywood restaurant, co-owned by Stallone, Willis and Arnold Schwarzenegger. Stallone arrived in a rickshaw pulled by four women.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Austria	25/27	16/11	22/27	19/24	10/15	20/26
Belgium	18/24	12/18	19/24	15/20	8/13	18/24
France	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Germany	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Italy	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Netherlands	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Spain	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Sweden	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Switzerland	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
UK	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26

North America

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Alaska	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Canada	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
USA	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26

Latin America

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Brazil	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Colombia	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Costa Rica	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Cuba	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Dominican	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Ecuador	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
El Salvador	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Guatemala	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Honduras	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Mexico	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Nicaragua	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Panama	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Paraguay	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Peru	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Uruguay	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Venezuela	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, H=high, L=low, R=rain, S=snow, F=fog, W=wind, A=all maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Bangkok	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Beijing	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Calcutta	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Colombo	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Hong Kong	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Kuala Lumpur	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Manila	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Osaka	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Seoul	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Singapore	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Taipei	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Tokyo	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26

Africa

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Angola	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Botswana	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Burkina Faso	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Burundi	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Cameroon	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Cape Verde	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Chad	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Cote d'Ivoire	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
DRC	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Egypt	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Ethiopia	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Ghana	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Guinea	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Guinea-Bissau	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Ivory Coast	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Kenya	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Lesotho	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Liberia	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Madagascar	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Mali	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Mauritania	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Morocco	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Mozambique	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Niger	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Nigeria	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Rwanda	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Senegal	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Sierra Leone	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
South Africa	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
South Sudan	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Swaziland	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Tanzania	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Togo	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Tunisia	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Zambia	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26
Zimbabwe	20/22	10/15	21/27	17/22	9/14	20/26

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

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- 4 "Gill"
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- 8 Stadium
- 9 Priestess
- 10 Wymken
- 11 Blynken and Nod, e.g.
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- 13 Small brook
- 14 Transgression

Solution to Puzzle of May 30